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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE AJMERE-MERWARA DISTRICTS

FOR

1889-90.



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FROM

COLONEL G. H. TREVOR,

Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated Abu, the 17th October 1890.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Ajmere-Merwara Administration Report for the year 1889-90, prepared by the Commissioner, Colonel J. Biddulph.

COURT OF WARDS.

2. The year opened with eleven estates under the management of the Court, the same number as in the preceding year. During the year three estates, *viz.*, Lamba, Jaola and Rajosi, were brought under management, the first two having, by the death of their Thakurs, passed to minors, and the last having been resumed owing to the inability of its headman Shamshere Khan, to manage his affairs.

The total collections as compared with the previous year resulted in an increase of R2,748, while the total charges too were lower by R5,453, the figures for the latter being R97,613 for the year under review against R92,160 for 1888-89.

The cost of management shows an improvement ($\frac{1889-89 \text{ R}0,383}{1889-90 \text{ R}0,251}$), though it still exceeds 5 per cent. of the ordinary income in all the estates excepting two.

The financial results of the various estates were satisfactory. Rupees 15,000 and R10,000 were invested in Government securities respectively, on behalf of the Deolia and Piplaj estates. Such surplus funds of some of the richer estates as it is not deemed advisable to invest in Government paper, are utilized by being lent to poorer estates, the latter paying an interest of 6 per cent.

The estate of Mir Ghias-ud-din Ali Khan, Dewan of the Durgah of Khwaja Sahib at Ajmere, continued to be the only encumbered estate in the district under Government management. Rupees 813 were received on account of the income of the Dewan's Hyderabad Jagir. The sum paid by the estate during the year in liquidation of the Government debt was R5,000 (of which R2,118 represent interest), leaving the total liability at the close of the year to be R40,204 against R43,086 in the preceding year.

The management of the estates on the whole has been satisfactory.

POLICE.

3. The criminal record for the year 1889 is on the whole favourable and calls for no special remark. The total number of cases investigated amounted

to 2,767, of which 2,090 were prosecuted to conviction. This points to a decrease in crime, which of late has been well kept under in the district. The percentage of conviction to reports and investigations was 65·97 and 75·53, respectively, against 64·61 and 74·40 in the previous year.

A steady improvement is also noticeable in all branches of police work, which is due to the good management of Mr. B. Egerton, the District Superintendent, and his assistants.

The Mohurrum and Jaljatra festival occurred again at the same time; but though it was found necessary to take security from certain persons against a breach of the peace, all passed off quietly.

To promote the military efficiency of the Merwara battalion, guards furnished from it for outpost duty in certain passes of Merwara were withdrawn—a measure which has been criticized from different points of view, and which further experience may or may not require to be supplemented by additional police guards.

As regards the colonization of the Ajmere baories, I have lately reported to Government on the subject, expressing my opinion that there is no present necessity for establishing a colony in Ajmere.

The usual cordial assistance has been afforded by the various durbars of surrounding Native States, and has been reciprocated in all cases in which the assistance of our police has been required. The Jodhpur Durbar has, as usual, been most active in its endeavours to prevent crime being committed in British territory by residents of that state.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

4. The total number of offences reported during the year was 6,146 against 6,059 in 1888; 792 complaints, against 270 in the previous year, were dismissed before issuing a process. From this it appears that the provisions of Sections 202 and 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to which attention had been specially drawn last year are now reasonably complied with.

5,258 cases, against 5,654 in the preceding year, were returned as fit for magisterial inquiry. Thus the figures show a slight decrease in crime. The percentage of persons convicted to the total number of those whose cases were disposed of during the year has been 42·81 against 39·77 in 1888, and that of persons acquitted or discharged has been 56·70 against 59·82 in the previous year. This is satisfactory so far as the figures go, but there is still room for improvement.

The average duration of each case disposed of by magistrates has been 7·64 days against 6·88 in 1888. The average duration of Sessions Court cases has risen from 18·12 to 36·69 days. The cause of the increase has been duly explained.

There was no case of mail-robbery, and in no case was a capital sentence passed during the year under review. The District Magistrate of Ajmere considers that there is a strong tendency in the district to bring a criminal action in many cases which ought to be decided by Civil Courts, the reason being that criminal cases are cheaper and more speedily disposed of.

Five persons were transported for life and 795 were sentenced to imprisonment; of the latter only 3 per cent. were imprisoned for terms exceeding two years. The aggregate amount of fines imposed was R19,869 and the total sum realized during the year was R12,793, against 25,670 and 14,743 respectively in 1888. It appears that with the exception of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, native magistrates are averse to pass sentences of whipping.

In the High Court 15 appeals and 14 applications or references seeking

revision were received and disposed of during 1889, against 16 and 24 respectively during 1888.

Of the total number of offences under special and local laws, 4 were under the Salt Act (XII of 1882) and 15 under the Sambhar Salt Rules. Total convictions in the year were 31, against 23 in the preceding year.

JAIL.

5. The jail was under the superintendence of Surgeon-Major J. H. Newman from the beginning of the year up to 6th May 1889, and of Surgeon-Major D. ff. Mullen from 7th May 1889 to the end of the year. It was inspected in September 1889 by Sir John Tyler, Kt., C.I.E., Officiating Inspector General of Jails, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who reported most favourably on its general condition and management.

Owing to slight overcrowding, 70 long-term prisoners were transferred to the Agra Central Prison in August 1889.

No epidemic appeared in the jail, and the health of the prisoners was good throughout the year.

The new rules regulating the mark system and remission of sentences of convicts were introduced during the year, with the result that the number of prisoners released on account of remission of sentences increased considerably.

The general management of the jail has been on the whole very satisfactory, and for this great credit is due to both Doctor Newman and Doctor Mullen.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

6. During 1889, 9,232 suits were instituted, against 11,364 in 1888. This shows a decrease of 2,132 suits. The principal decrease was in suits for small sums of money, and is supposed to be due to—

- (a) Stagnation in trade amongst the money-lenders.
- (b) Three years of bad crops in succession; and
- (c) The increased duration of suits.

Of the 9,232 suits referred to, 8,847 were newly instituted, the rest being suits either revived, remanded, or brought on for a review. Their ratio *inter se*, as compared with the results of the preceding year, is:—

KIND OF SUITS.	RATIO PER CENT.	
	During 1889.	During 1888.
Suits for money or movables	87.87	89.83
Revenue suits	8.17	6.05
Title and other suits	3.96	4.12

The value of the subject-matter involved in these suits was R4,57,965, against 6,03,476 in 1888. This also shows a decrease of R1,45,511. In four suits the value of the subject-matter was between 5,000 and 10,000 rupees.

Including those pending from the last year, there were 10,396 suits for disposal; of these 9,291 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 1,105, against 1,169 at the end of 1888. Of the 1,105, 79 suits were pending more than three months, and of these latter 47 were pending in the court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner.

The average duration of each contested suit has been 53.98 days against 43.47 during 1888. As regards the courts in Ajmere, the increase is attributed "to greater observance of the forms prescribed, or, in other words, to more regularity in proceedings."

Seven thousand nine hundred and forty-eight witnesses attended courts; of these 199 were detained for more than three days, against 125 in 1888.

Fourteen thousand three hundred and sixty-six applications for execution of decrees were disposed of in 1889, realizing by issue of process R2,03,189, against 15,769 applications and R2,18,843 respectively in 1888.

Subordinate Judges, first class, disposed of 84 appeals in 1889, against 139 during 1888.

As a court of Original Jurisdiction, the District Judge tried no suit during 1889. The following is a summary of his work :—

NATURE OF CASES.	Total number of cases for disposal in the Court of the District Judge during 1889.	Disposed of during 1889.	Pending at the end of 1889.
Petty cases, such as applications for heir certificates, &c.	24	16	8
Regular appeals	168	124	44
Miscellaneous cases on Appellate Side	21	16	5

Twenty-one appeals were disposed of in excess of those in 1888. In 88 cases against 71 in 1888 the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed, in 9 against 13 it was modified, and in 18 against 14 it was reversed. Four appeals against 2 were dismissed for default, and 5 against 3 cases in 1888 were remanded for trial. The average duration amounted to 73·10 days, against 79·80 in the previous year.

The Commissioner makes a few general remarks on “the most striking feature which the returns of civil justice for 1889 present,” *viz.*—“a considerable decrease in the amount of litigation,” on which I need only observe that litigation naturally decreases in courts where the average duration of suits shows a decided increase. The duration is said to have been protracted in the court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner by a more careful attention to legal procedure; in other courts changes among the Assistant Commissioners and subordinate judges may account for it to some extent. Most of the civil judges are burdened with onerous executive duties, and while they are new to these and the district, their judicial work cannot be disposed of so promptly as would otherwise be the case. I do not think, however, that there has been on the whole any just cause of complaint to the public in the disposal of civil suits, and therefore I regard the diminished number of them as a favourable rather than unfavourable sign.

In the High Court 17 appeals and 98 miscellaneous applications were disposed of, leaving no case on hand at the end of 1889 except one appeal, which remained “pending,” awaiting receipt of findings on certain issues remitted by the court.

REGISTRATION.

7. 1,502 documents were registered as compared with 1,689 in 1888-89, the decrease being chiefly confined to documents relating to immovable property. The total receipts fell this year from R4,626 to 3,907, and the expenditure from R2,362 to 2,205. The net surplus after meeting expenditure was R1,702 against R2,264 in 1888-89. The value of immovable property affected by registration during the year amounted to R6,56,874, as against R10,76,323 in the previous year.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

8. The working of the three municipalities of Ajmere, Beawar and Kekri was satisfactory during the year.

New rules have been framed by the Municipal Committee at Ajmere, under Section 116 of the Ajmere Municipality's regulation for registration of births, marriages and deaths, and are under consideration. The rules framed by this Committee under Section 3 of Act XIV of 1879, for the regulation and control of hackney carriages within the municipal limits, were sanctioned during the year, and are reported to have worked satisfactorily.

In Ajmere, the water supply and conservancy schemes are reported to have worked satisfactorily during the year. The supply was sufficient, but the Chief Commissioner has reason to believe that the quality of the water for drinking purposes is not as good as could be desired, and a project for improving the supply in this respect has since been suggested and is under consideration. Improvements to the conservancy system of the native city are under consideration. It is proposed to redistribute the Birut in workable divisions, in order to secure proper control and supervision.

Under the rules of rotation for the retirement of members, seven members vacated their seats on the Municipal Committee at Ajmere, and six on that at Beawar. Of these six in Ajmere and three in Beawar were re-elected, and the rest were newly appointed.

The Reverend Doctor Husband, Chairman of the Ajmere Municipal Committee, resigned his appointment to proceed to Europe. His place has been filled by the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel William Loch as Chairman. The Reverend Doctor Husband rendered valuable services to the public during his long tenure of office.

Municipalities.				Income.	Expenditure.
				R	R
Ajmere	.	.	.	1,43,732	1,36,344
Beawar	.	.	.	45,991	43,616
Kekri	.	.	.	7,617	6,979

The total income of the three municipalities amounted to R1,97,340, against R1,72,278 during the previous year. Including the opening balance the total assets were R2,62,752. The total expenditure amounted to R1,86,939, or R1,053 less than the previous year. The balance at credit of the three Municipalities at the end of the year was R75,813.

Of this the largest amount, namely R56,720, was at the credit of the Beawar Municipality.

The gross receipts of the Ajmere Municipality during the year amounted to R1,50,334, showing an increase of R1,821. The total expenditure was R1,36,344.

FORESTS.

9. The total areas of the Ajmere and Merwara forest reserves, amounting to 139 square miles or 89,264 acres, underwent no change during the year. Proper attention was paid to the work of demarcation and protection of the forest reserves. No new fencing was erected during the year, but the old fences were kept in repair at a cost of only R75. The increase in number and area of village reserves brought under the management of the Forest Department is very satisfactory.

Breaches of forest rules were much less than in the previous year. The total number fell from 286 to 236. Out of these, 205 cases involving 367 persons were compounded by the Forest Officer. The decrease in the number of cases is attributed to the fact that very petty offences were disposed of by confiscation of implements.

The number of cattle impounded showed an increase of 329. The total number amounted to 4,197, and was mostly made up of sheep and goats. There was scarcity of fodder outside the forest reserves, and consequently a large number of cattle was admitted to graze in the forest tracts. 14,354 cattle

were admitted on payment, against 16,292 during the previous year, and 330 free of any charge.

As regards protection of forest reserves from fire, the year has been very successful. Only two insignificant fires occurred during the whole year destroying a small area of 7 acres. The total area burnt during the previous year was 466 acres.

Natural and artificial reproduction appears to have been properly attended to during the year. Owing to scanty rainfall, the results of natural reproduction in Merwara were not as successful as might have been hoped. In Ajmere, however, they were better than in the previous year. The total expenditure on sowing and planting amounted to ₹729, against 882 during the previous year.

The financial results of the year are satisfactory. The amount of revenue brought to account showed a falling off of ₹1,981 as compared with that of the previous year, the respective amounts being ₹11,592 and ₹13,573, but this is due to the omission of an item of ₹2,700 for grass supplied to the Military Department as explained by the Commissioner in his review. The total expenditure of the year amounted to ₹12,701 as compared with ₹15,676 during the previous year; consequently the deficit decreased from ₹2,103 to ₹1,109. On the whole the progress made during the year was satisfactory and creditable to the Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Hira Singh.

PUBLIC WORKS.

10. Additions and alterations to the magistrate's court-house at Nusseerabad were executed at a cost of ₹1,248. They consisted in the alteration of the roof of the court-house from a moorum roof to a slab roof, record rooms with shelves were also provided, and the side verandahs built new with slab roof.

Rupees 3,537 were spent during the year to complete the extension of the City Branch School at Ajmere.

The Ajmere Jail Water-supply Scheme was completed during the year at a cost of ₹2,261, out of which ₹1,862 were spent this year. The water is now laid on to the jail from a well in the Meersha Ali garden and supplied through a 3" cast-iron main.

All the other expenditure was incurred on minor and petty works, and on repairs and maintenance of roads and buildings.

IRRIGATION.

11. *Number of Tanks.*—No alteration took place in the number of tanks maintained by Government, and no further classification of tanks was made during the year.

Capital Outlay.—The capital outlay during the year was ₹310. The total capital expenditure on the three groups of tanks to the end of the year is as under—

	CAPITAL OUTLAY INCLUSIVE OF INDIRECT CHARGES		
	To end of 1899-1900.	During 1899-1900.	To end of 1899-1900.
	₹	₹	₹
Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	8,78,559	310	8,78,869
Beawar „	6,31,668	...	6,31,668
Todgarh „	1,36,144	...	1,36,144
GRAND TOTAL .	16,46,371	310	16,46,681

The following statement shows the actual financial results of the year under review :—

Tanks in	Capital to end of year including indirect charges.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses	Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on capital at the end of year.
	R	R	R	R	R
Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	8,78,869	53,591	40,718	12,874	1.46
Beawar "	6,31,668	49,127	11,463	37,664	5.96
Todgarh "	1,36,144	24,832	5,926	18,906	13.89
TOTAL	16,46,681	1,27,551	58,107	69,444	4.22
Figures for 1888-89	16,46,371	1,30,017	65,958	61,059	3.89

The gross revenue assessed during the year was R1,28,010 as contrasted with R1,29,085. There was an increase of R3,026 in the revenue of Ajmere District, which is stated to be partly attributable to the enhanced rate being levied for both crops during the year instead of one crop only as in the previous year, and partly to an increased area having been assessed this year. In Merwara the revenue decreased by R4,022, which was due to a smaller area having been assessed owing to insufficient supply of water in the tanks.

The area protected including that actually irrigated was 35,770 acres or 230 acres less than the last year, the decrease being in the Merwara District as noted above.

No remission was granted during the year. The balance outstanding but not yet due at the end of the year was R37,199. There was no balance due at the end of the year.

As shown above, the working expenses of the year were less than those of the previous year by R7,851. There was a decrease of R5,833 under head of Maintenance and Extensions, which is due to the greater number of the more important tanks having been put into thorough repair in the preceding year, also R1,370 under head Establishment, which is due to reduced outlay and to establishment charges being regulated in the ratio of outlay on works and repairs under all services.

The average rainfall of the year, contrasted with that of the preceding year, was—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Ajmere	19.18	21.44
Merwara	20.23	16.83

The total estimated value of all sorts of crops was R5,89,868 against R5,76,669.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

12. During the year the total collections under this head, out of a demand of R4,30,100 against R4,43,353 in 1888-89, fell from R,442,706 in the preceding year to R4,30,001, resulting in a decrease of R12,705, which is attributable to the comparative poorness of the Kharif harvest.

The claims of the Thakurs of Masuda and Khurwa to certain villages in Merwara were finally settled, the former being allowed an annual grant of R4,000 and the latter of R1,000 in perpetuity.

The total advance made under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the year amounted to R3,960, and the total collections on this account to R5,546 out of a demand of R5,988. The advance under the Agriculturists Loans Act amounted to R2,427, and R4,300 out of a demand of R4,301 represented the aggregate collections.

No opium was exported during the year to Bombay. The total exportation to the Punjab amounted to 205 chests yielding a revenue of R43,113 on account of duty. This amount was remitted to the Punjab Government.

Rupees 1,74,504, against R81,623 in the preceding year, constituted revenue from excise. The sale-proceeds of liquor during the year amounted to R1,48,866, resulting in a decrease of R17,774 as compared with the amount of the previous year, and apparently in a loss of about R19,000 to the farmer. The incidence per head of the population of the total excise revenue stood at 5 annas and 10 pies. In the previous year it was 2 annas and 9 pies. Importation of Shahjehanpore rum brought in R5,294 as duty, against R3,702 in the preceding year.

The stamp revenue amounted to R2,38,886, against R2,42,174 in the previous year. The decrease of R3,288 is chiefly due to the introduction of the postal money order system, and the employment of currency notes for payment of tributes by the Native States.

Receipts from the income tax rose from R99,153 in the preceding year to R1,02,520. This rise is due to revision of assessment. The Commissioner's report shows a very large increase in the number of revenue cases as compared with the last three or four years. This is due to the Commissioner having noticed, when on tour, that village records showing "mutation of names," or change of ownership in lands had through neglect not been written up to date for some time past. The rectification of this omission is the main cause of the increase in question.

DISTRICT FUNDS.

13. The actual opening balance of the year was R29,973, the actual income derived R30,578; thus the total credits were R60,551. Against these a total expenditure of R27,610 was incurred during the year, leaving R32,941 as unspent at the end of the year. Of this balance, R7,000 are held in Government paper.

The total expenditure of R27,610 is distributed as follows:—

	R
Civil charges	18,953
Original public works	1,110
Repairs „	6,666
Establishment charges due to Public Works Department	766
Tools and plant ditto.	115
TOTAL	27,610

The only important original work carried out during the year was the completion of the widening of the Pushkar Ghat road, which was commenced during the year 1888-89.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

14. *Births*.—The number of births registered in 1889 were 11,473, against 11,195 in 1888, showing an increase of 278. Of these 6,406 were males and 5,067 females.

The ratio per mille of population was 24·90, against 24·29 in the previous year.

<i>Deaths</i> .—Number registered in 1888	8,175
„ Number registered in 1889	11,314
Increase	3,139

The deaths per mille were 24·55, against 17·74 in 1888. The death rate of males per 1,000 of male population was 25·21 and of females per 1,000 of

female population 23·78. The increase in mortality is attributed chiefly to small-pox and fevers. Small-pox was prevalent throughout the year, and was most fatal in the first and second quarters. There were 55 deaths from cholera, and of these 29 occurred in the city of Ajmere and its suburbs.

Medical Relief.—The total number treated during the year was 38,294, against 37,595 in 1888. The increase is said to have been mainly due to the entertainment of a Female Hospital Assistant at Beawar, and the great facility thereby afforded for medical relief to women and children.

In Ajmere there was a falling-off in the number of patients, due in the Civil Surgeon's opinion to the comparative healthiness of the year so far as minor complaints went, though the mortality from small-pox, cholera, and pneumonia in the houses of the people was greater than in the preceding year.

Finance.—The cost of dispensaries amounted to Rs,296, against Rs,591 in the previous year.

The dispensaries named below show debit balances on the 31st December 1889—

	R
Kekri	1,094
Pisangan	833
Todgarh	719

Arrangements are being made to raise a subscription of R100 for the Todgarh dispensary.

Sanitation.—The municipality of Ajmere have under contemplation the sinking of two wells to ensure a plentiful supply of good water for Ajmere. Funds, however, are wanting. Certain huts in the suburbs of the town have been removed as unfit for human habitation, and others are about to be removed. Tanners have been located outside the city walls. Iron receptacles are now used instead of masonry cess-pools.

The following defects have been noted by the Civil Surgeon :—

- (1) That people are still allowed to use the lake for washing themselves and their clothes.
- (2) The sanitary condition of the town is defective owing to washing and bathing at the hydrants in the streets.
- (3) The urinals on roads and in the streets are in a very unsanitary condition.
- (4) The conservancy carts are not water-tight and their contents escape all along the roads.

VACCINATION.

15. The result of the working of the department for the year under review is not satisfactory. This is said to be due to incompetency and want of proper supervision on the part of the Native Superintendent, who is to be superseded by a new superintendent in the ensuing season.

The average number of vaccinators was nearly the same as in 1888-89, but the number of operations performed shows a decrease of 1882 and 1889 respectively under the heads "primary vaccination" and "re-vaccination" as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The percentage, *i.e.*, 96 of the successful cases in "primary vaccination," however, equals that of the previous year. The total expenditure of the department amounted to about R1,274, *i.e.*, more than R109 in excess of the preceding year's expenditure. Each successful case cost about 2 annas and 4½ pies, *i.e.*, about 7¼ pies more than last year.

INSTRUCTION.

16. The number of public institutions was the same (*i.e.*, 61,) as in 1888-89. The number of private schools rose from 157 in the preceding year to 165 in the year under review, resulting in an increase of 8.

The number of pupils attending public institutions and private schools taken together shows a decrease of 35 as compared with the total of the preceding year, but the number of boys in private schools has risen from 3,197 to 3,444, the increase being 247. The decrease in the number of pupils at the public institutions is attributed to a certain extent to the introduction of an enhanced rate of tuition fees from boys not belonging to the agricultural classes, which was necessary and is still very moderate.

The financial results of the department on the whole show an improvement. The total receipts rose from R75,029 in the previous year to R75,369, while the total expenditure fell from R70,721 to 69,347, resulting in a saving of R1,374. Rupees 44,654 out of the total expenditure, against R40,744 in the preceding year (*i.e.*, an increase of 3,910), were allotted from Imperial revenue, and R24,693, against 29,977, represented contributions from local sources, which were consequently relieved to the extent of R5,284.

The result of the annual university and middle class examinations was not satisfactory. Out of 9 candidates only 3 passed the First Arts examination successfully, and out of 17 boys 9 failed in the Entrance examination. In the middle class anglo-vernacular examination only 17 out of 48 examinees were successful. Notwithstanding the removal of the seventh class from the Ajmere College to the City Branch School, where additional rooms have been built, and the engagement of two additional teachers, failures at examinations are still attributed to a want of accommodation in the college building and an insufficient teaching staff. There is always an excuse for such failures, and it is doubtful if this can be accepted, though the defects mentioned will continue to receive attention.

The number of boys borne on the Ajmere College rolls underwent, as compared with that of the previous year, a slight diminution, but the average daily and monthly attendance shows an improvement. There was a decrease in total expenditure as compared with the year 1888-89, while the cost of education per boy fell from R56-7-6 to R45-9-8.

There were 11 secondary and 47 primary schools, as in the previous year. Of the latter 40 were Hulkabundi schools, four girls' schools, two branch schools and one European boys' and girls' school.

The Reverend Mr. Robb's management of the Nusseerabad aided school is deserving of praise.

The two training schools for teachers at Ajmere afforded instruction during the year to 19 male and 4 female teachers.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. H. TREVOR,

Chief Commissioner.

REPORT
ON
THE ADMINISTRATION
OF
THE AJMERE-MERWARA DISTRICTS
FOR
1889-90.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. During the year under review there have been several changes in the officers of the District.

Colonel G. H. Trevor held the office of the Commissioner throughout the year, with the exception of a few days at the end of March, when he was appointed as Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Captain A. F. de Læssøe, C.M.G., C.I.E., officiated as Commissioner from 20th March 1890, till I relieved him on my return from England in the middle of April 1890.

Captain C. Herbert held the appointment of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, up to 6th September 1889, when, on his proceeding to Europe on 18 months' furlough, he was relieved by Captain A. F. de Læssøe. During the last few days of March, when Captain de Læssøe was appointed to officiate as Commissioner, Moulvi Nizam-ud-din Hasan Khan and Captain Melvill remained in charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner.

Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishen Sarup, the Deputy Magistrate of Kekri, remained in charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, for about 8 months in the year, on three occasions, *viz.*, from 1st April 1889 to 10th July 1889, 6th September 1889 to 15th January 1890, and from 22nd March till after the close of the year.

Captain A. F. de Læssøe was Assistant Commissioner of Merwara from 10th July 1889 to 6th September 1889, and Captain P. J. Melvill from 15th January 1890 to 22nd March 1890.

The office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, was held by the officers named below for the periods noted against them. Captain A. F. de Læssøe up to 5th May 1889; Colonel W. J. W. Muir, 6th May to 12th August 1889; Captain J. B. R. Butler, 13th August to 15th September 1889; Colonel A. W. Roberts from 16th September up to the end of the year.

The services of Pandit Jialal, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Ajmere, were transferred to the Kashmir State, and Mr. Govind Rao Khandekar, Superintendent of the Commissioner's Office, succeeded and relieved him on the 5th September 1889.

2. In Ajmere the rainfall, though somewhat in excess of the preceding year, was not so beneficial as it was last year. The monsoon broke early, but its failure later on spoiled what promised to be exceptionally good crops.

In Merwara the rains were deficient, and the tanks did not receive their full supply.

3. From July 1889 to January 1890 flights of locusts appeared at intervals in almost every part of the district. The first report of their appearance from the Marwar-Merwara border was received on the 15th July. Measures were adopted to destroy them and to check their progress, by beating them down with strips of bark. Large numbers of locusts were killed in this way. It was impossible to dig trenches in the rocky soil, but the procedure adopted was reported to be a complete success as far as the locusts hatched in the district were concerned. Later flights of locusts appeared from Marwar. The damage done by them was not serious, but they injured the crops to some extent.

4. Fodder was procurable throughout the district. The public health was good and the district was generally free from epidemics. A few cases of cholera occurred in July 1889.

5. Statement No. 42 shows a total revenue (Imperial) of ₹10,21,774 for Ajmere-Merwara against an expenditure of ₹4,34,731, with additional receipts and charges from Local Funds, amounting to ₹3,23,885 and ₹3,02,727 respectively. The Imperial-revenue and expenditure rose by ₹65,999 and ₹46,817 respectively, when compared with the figures of the preceding year. The increase in receipts and expenditure is mainly due to a larger income under head "Excise" and greater charges under head "Interest."

6. The demand of the land revenue (including ₹30 on account of previous balance) amounted to ₹4,30,100, or ₹13,253 less than that of the preceding year. Of this ₹4,30,001 were collected against ₹4,42,706. Remissions amounted to ₹5, and ₹94 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

No coercive process had to be issued for collecting the revenue.

7. The receipts from the stamps amounted to ₹2,38,886, or ₹3,288 less than last year. This decrease is particularly remarkable in Foreign Bill Stamps, the sale of which has been steadily decreasing.

8. The receipts under head "Excise" rose from ₹81,623 to ₹1,74,504: the realizations of the year include ₹41,013 on account of arrears for 1888-89.

9. Receipts and expenditure from Irrigation and Public Works are not included in the totals given above. The charges under these two heads amounted to ₹49,685 and ₹70,678 against ₹57,452 and ₹59,047 respectively in the preceding year. No original work of any importance was undertaken.

10. There was a slight decrease in cognizable and an increase in non-cognizable crimes. The normal crimes of theft and lurking house-trespass decreased considerably, but there was a slight increase in the cattle theft cases.

The strength of the Police remained unaltered during the year, except that the post of a Chief Constable was abolished to meet the cost of keeping the Police Accounts.

The total cost amounted to ₹1,01,224, or ₹3,885 less than the last year.

The number of appeals has increased this year also, but in only 16 per cent. the sentence or order of the Lower Courts was reduced or otherwise altered or reversed.

The working of the Police was generally satisfactory.

The guards of the Merwara Battalion posted in Pipli, Sheopura, and Pakhariawas passes in Merwara were withdrawn during the year and replaced by Police.

11. The population of the Ajmere Central Jail during 1889 shows a decrease of 126 prisoners, the average daily strength being 422.28 against 412.43 in the preceding year.

The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year; there were only three deaths against two in 1888. No escape took place during the year.

The conduct of the prisoners was generally good. Corporal punishment was inflicted on six prisoners during the year.

The new rules regulating the mark system and remission of sentences of convicts introduced during the year has had the effect of increasing the number of prisoners released on account of remission of sentences from six in 1888 to thirty-nine in 1889.

12. The number of ordinary Civil suits decided during the year rose slightly, while there was a considerable decrease in the Small Cause Court cases; the remarkable decrease being in the Small Cause Court of Ajmere.

The average duration increased both in contested and uncontested cases.

13. One thousand five hundred and two documents were registered under the Registration Act against 1,689 in 1888-89. The total fees realized on ordinary registrations amounted to ₹2,730, or ₹459 less than the preceding year.

14. The areas of the Ajmere-Merwara Forest reserves underwent no change; ten new boundary pillars were erected and the old ones repaired. Six new village reserves were formed; the total area of such reserves, under the management of the Forest Department, was 5,235 acres at the end of the year. It is satisfactory to note that only two insignificant fires occurred, affecting an area of about 7 acres only.

The gross receipts amounted to ₹11,592, showing a decrease of ₹1,981, when compared with 1888-89.

The expenditure was reduced to ₹12,701, the deficit being only ₹1,109 against ₹2,103 last year.

The Commissariat Department, Nasirabad, was supplied with grass to the value of ₹2,700. If this amount be added to the receipts, the revenue of the division would show for the first time a surplus of ₹1,591.

15. The working of the three Municipalities has been satisfactory.

The water-supply and conservancy schemes have been a success and source of convenience to the public. But more is required before the town can be adequately supplied with water.

16. The levy of Pokhar Road Toll was introduced during the year, and Rs23 were realized from this source. The widening of the Pokhar Ghat Road, which was carried out during the year, was executed out of special subscriptions collected from the town of Ajmere.

17. The number of pupils attending the Ajmere schools on the 31st March 1890, and the average attendance, show a decrease when compared with last year. This is, perhaps, partly attributable to the enhanced rate of tuition fees introduced from the 1st of September.

The result of the University and middle class examinations this year, too, was far from satisfactory. At the First Arts examination only three out of nine, at the Entrance eight out of seventeen, and at the Middle Class examination only seventeen out of forty-eight boys passed.

The Ajmere City Branch School buildings were extended this year.

18. His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor paid a visit to Ajmere in February last, and was met with a most loyal reception by the people of the town.

19. A third meeting of the "Walter Krit Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha" was held at Ajmere in February 1890, when the working of the rules during the previous year was discussed and reforms on some minor points, which experience had shown to be necessary, were introduced.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

COURT OF WARDS.

1. The Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara continued to exercise the powers of the Court of Wards during the year under review, and the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, that of Manager, Court of Wards.

2. The number of estates under management remained the same at the commencement of the year as it was last year, *viz.*, eleven. Thakur Chatarsal, of Lamba, died in April 1889, leaving a minor adopted son, Jawahir Singh, 12 years of age. This estate was taken up under management in June. The Thakur of Jaola died in March 1889. The deceased Thakur left a minor son, Lachman Singh, aged 12 years, and this estate has also been taken under management.

Shamsher Khan, headman of Rajosi, having been declared incapable of managing his affairs, the estate was taken over in January 1890 under orders of the Chief Commissioner. The estate of Shokli was managed by the Raja of Bhinae during the year.

3. The minor Thakurs of Sedara and Nundwara continued their studies at the Kekri School during the year. The young Thakurs of Deolia, Raghunathgarh, Pranhera, and Piplaj, and Nawab Shamsuddin Ali Khan, continued their studies at the Mayo College.

4. The total collections during the year amounted to Rs1,11,116 and the charges to Rs97,613. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs1,08,368 and Rs92,160.

INCUMBERED ESTATES.

5. The estate of Mir Ghiasuddin Ali Khan, Diwan of the Dargah of Khawaja Sahib, at Ajmere, was the only incumbered estate in the district during the year under review, and was managed by the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

6. The details of income and expenditure of the estate are given below :—

Income.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	R		R
Opening balance	1,720	Government dues	319
Income from Ajmere Jagir, including other miscellaneous receipts as nazars, &c.	5,662	Maintenance and other expenses of the Diwan and his relatives	2,147
Hyderabad Jagir income	813	Repayment of debt	5,000
Income from Gehlota and Bajhera Jagir villages of Jeypore Darbar	2,104	Other miscellaneous expenditure	742
TOTAL	8,579	TOTAL	8,208
GRAND TOTAL	10,299	Closing balance	2,091
		GRAND TOTAL	10,299

7. A remittance of Rs13 was received during the year from the Resident at Hyderabad on account of the income of Hyderabad Jagir attached to this estate.

8. The liabilities of the estate at the close of the year stood as under:—

	R
Balance of Government loan due on 1st April 1889	43,086
Interest up to 31st March 1890	2,118
	<u>45,204</u>
Amount paid during the year	5,000
	<u>40,204</u>
Balance due	<u>40,204</u>

PART III.—PROTECTION.

POLICE.

9. *Strength and Cost.*—The post of a Chief Constable was abolished to meet the cost of keeping the Police accounts, otherwise the strength of the force remained unchanged. Distribution and cost were as follows:—

	STRENGTH.					COST PAYABLE FROM		
	OFFICERS.		MEN.		TOTAL.	Imperial Revenues.	Other sources.	TOTAL COST.
	European.	Native.	Mounted.	Foot.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R	R	R
Ajmere { Khalisa	4	53	30	317	404	52,192	15,720	67,912
{ Istimrar . . . . .	...	17	6	66	89	11,498	...	11,498
Merwara . . . . .	...	27	4	111	142	18,343	3,471	21,814
TOTAL	4	97	40	494	635	82,033	19,191	1,01,224
Figures for 1888	4	98	40	494	636	84,132	20,977	1,05,109

NOTE.—There is a difference of Rs6-5-0 in the amount paid from Imperial revenues entered in this statement and that shown by the Comptroller of India Treasuries in his accounts. The District Superintendent of Police explains that the difference is due to the Comptroller's having taken certain items twice into account. A reference on this point has been made to the Comptroller of India Treasuries.

10. Out of every hundred Police Officers 6 were Christians, 47 Mahamadans, 4 Mer and Merats, and 43 Hindus. Out of every hundred men of the Police Force 45 were Mahamadans, 4 Mer and Merats, and 51 Hindus. The total cost of the Police Force shows a decrease of Rs3,885 as compared with 1888. There was a decrease of Rs2,099 in the amount paid from Imperial revenues, which is attributable to the fact that a sum of Rs2,110 on account of grant for clothing was not drawn from the Treasury till 21st January 1890. A report on the subject of relieving the Ajmere Municipality of a part of the cost of the Police maintained within its limits has been sent to Government.

11. Sixty-six men left the force against 76 in 1888: of these 7 against 19 retired on pension or gratuity, 30 against 27 resigned, 16 against 24 were dismissed, 11 against 4 died, and 2 against the same number in 1888 deserted. Of those dismissed 4 were recruits; their names were struck off at their own request or for want of verification of their character rolls. Of the remaining, 11 were dismissed for misconduct, and 1 on conviction before a Magistrate. Of those who resigned, 27 were constables, and 1 a head constable. Of the remaining 2, 1 was a sub-inspector and the other an European Sergeant who got promotion in the Railway Police.

12. Sixty-four recruits were enlisted in 1889 to fill the vacancies in the force, against 80 last year. On the whole, they have been easily obtainable.

13. An examination of the Police Force was, as in the previous year, held by the District Superintendent. One Inspector, 1 European Sergeant, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 22 Head Constables, and 22 Clerk Constables appeared as candidates: of these the Inspector, the Sergeant, 1 Sub-Inspector, and 2 Head Constables passed the test for Inspectors and Sub-inspectors, 7 Head and 9 Clerk Constables passed the test for Head Moharirs, and 5 Constables passed as Clerks.

14. *Discipline and Conduct.*—Thirty-five officers and 80 men were punished during the year, against 42 and 68 respectively in 1888. Of these only one was punished judicially, against 4 in the preceding year, and he was dismissed from the service in consequence. Of those punished departmentally, 71 were fined, 11 suspended, 17 degraded, and 15 dismissed from the service.

15. Rupees 765, against ₹645 in the previous year, were paid to Police officers as rewards for special exertions.

16. Chowkidars have not as yet been appointed under the rules sanctioned by the Government of India for the organization of the Village Police. The assessment of villages is, however, now nearly completed, and the chowkidars will be appointed in a near future.

17. *Crime*.—The following statement compares the state of crime, exclusive of cases struck off the registers as false, during the past two years :—

	COGNIZABLE.		NON-COGNIZABLE.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Ajmere	2,574	2,284	2,509	2,722
Merwara	944	884	615	678
TOTAL	3,518	3,168	3,154	3,400

18. *Cognizable Offences*.—Of the 3,168 cases shown above, 1,598, or 50·44 per cent., were public and local nuisances and infringements of the Cantonment Act and Excise and Opium Regulations. Excluding these, other offences numbered 1,570, against 1,734 in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly under the heads ordinary thefts and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. Details of the principal offences are set forth below :—

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	TRUE OFFENCES REPORTED.		CASES OF PREVIOUS YEAR INVESTIGATED IN		TOTAL CASES INVESTIGATED.		CASES PROSECUTED TO CONVICTION.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Murder	9	3	...	1	9	4	4	2
Attempt at murder . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Culpable homicide	3	1	...	1	3	2	1	2
Grievous hurt	52	54	1	...	51	55	30	23
Drugging . . . . .	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...
Dacoity	3	5	...	1	3	6	1	...
Robbery	19	3	...	1	19	4	8	1
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	364	343	3	...	328	287	77	90
<i>Minor Offences.</i>								
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	8	...	...	...	8	...	5	...
Theft { Cattle	69	76	1	...	69	72	33	39
{ Ordinary	738	688	1	3	631	594	323	347

19. As compared with the previous year, the normal crimes of theft and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking show a large decrease; while there was a slight increase in the cattle thefts. Of the heinous crimes, murder cases show a decrease of 6 and culpable homicide of 2. One case of attempt at murder and 2 of stupefying drugs were reported during 1889, against none last year. All the three cases of murder reported in 1889 were in Ajmere. In one of these cases a boy of 11 years of age was committed to the Sessions Court for having taken anklets, worth five annas, off the person of a girl, aged 3 years, and pushed her into the Pushkar lake. He was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. In another case a woman was killed by her husband and brother for disreputable behaviour. The accused were sentenced by the Sessions Judge to transportation for life. In the third case the body of a girl was found near a road in the Masuda Circle, under circumstances which seemed to, point to murder, but after a most

searching enquiry it was found that the girl probably died from natural causes. There were 5 cases of dacoity against 3 in 1888. None of these were of any importance, and in only one the property plundered exceeded Rs500 in value. The police, however, were not successful in detecting these cases and the cases of poisoning. Robberies show a large falling off: there were only 3 cases against 19 in 1888, and in only one conviction was obtained. None of these call for any comment.

20. *Result of Trials in serious Crimes.*—In the principal offences enumerated in the foregoing table, 827 against 826 persons in 1888 were arrested under warrant, or appeared on other process, including those awaiting trial from the previous year: of these 824 were actually brought before Magistrates for trial. Of those sent up for trial, 127 or 15·41 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, 686 or 83·25 per cent. were convicted. Persons awaiting trial at the end of the year numbered 11 against 14 in 1888.

21. *Result of Police Operations.*—The police had to deal with 3,181 true cases against 3,525 in 1888; of these 18 belonged to previous years. The cases investigated numbered 2,767 against 3,055 in the previous year, and conviction was obtained in 2,090 against 2,273 in 1888. The decrease in crime is attributed to the year under review being a more prosperous one than the preceding year. The percentage of investigations to reports stood at 87·34 against 86·83, and that of convictions to reports and investigations at 65·97 and 75·53 respectively against 64·61 and 74·40 last year. The results of police operations, as judged by these percentages, show improvement on the previous year.

22. Fifty-two persons were awaiting trial at the end of 1888, and adding these to the 3,144 who were arrested or appeared on process during the year, a total of 3,196 against 3,790 were dealt with: of these 12 died, escaped, or were transferred without being brought before a Magistrate, and 3,184 against 3,781 were actually brought before a Magistrate. Of those tried, 84·47 per cent. were convicted and 15·53 per cent. acquitted or discharged. The corresponding figures for 1888 were 79·32 and 20·68 per cent. respectively. Of 2,677 persons convicted during the year, 2,425 were sent up by the police. Fifteen persons were under trial at the end of the year.

23. *Offences against Property.*—The total value of property stolen during the year was computed at Rs36,667 against Rs30,223 in 1888. The property recovered is estimated to have been worth Rs20,281 against Rs14,513 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen rose from 48·02 to 55·31.

24. *Non-cognizable Offences.*—Non-cognizable cases numbered 3,400 against 3,154 in 1888. The Police were employed in 321 or 9·44 per cent. of these cases against 7·13 per cent. last year. Processes were issued in 2,779 cases to 6,247 persons as compared with 2,866 cases and 7,371 persons in the preceding year. The number of persons who actually appeared before the Courts was 6,533 against 7,160 in 1888. Of these 765 were discharged, 4,213 were acquitted, and 1,388 were convicted. The proportion of convictions was higher than in 1888: it was 21·25 per cent. against 18·77 per cent. last year. The persons awaiting trial at the end of the year numbered 151 against 286 last year.

25. The following table summarises the working of the Police during the past two years in respect of theft, robbery, and house-breaking in the principal towns in the district, and shows a decrease in the number of offences reported at Ajmere and Kekri, and an increase at Beawar, Nasirabad, and Pushkar.

Towns.	Population.	Offences reported.		Persons punished.		VALUE OF PROPERTY			
		1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	Stolen.		Recovered.	
						1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
						R	R	R	R
Ajmere . . .	48,735	331	256	123	157	11,315	8,146	2,759	2,776
Beawar . . .	15,829	57	66	36	45	1,083	1,521	317	757
Nasirabad . . .	21,320	51	76	17	22	679	6,776	137	1,331
Kekri . . .	6,119	11	8	4	3	397	167	21	73
Pushkar . . .	3,392	25	35	18	26	1,361	285	250	42

26. Offences of all kinds, arrests, and convictions in Istimrari villages, as compared with those in places directly under the administration of the Government during the past two years, are set forth below. A decrease of crime in both is apparent.

PARTICULARS.	ISTIMRARI VILLAGES.		KHALSA AND JAGIR	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Cases admitted	441	353	2,133	1,931
Cases ending in conviction	212	176	1,511	1,416
Persons arrested or appeared on other process, including transfers, &c. .	454	314	2,315	1,950
Persons convicted	317	243	1,877	1,674

27. *Cattle Thefts.*—The number of these cases reported in Ajmere was 54 against 47 in the previous year, while that in Merwara was the same as in 1888, *viz.*, 22. Of the cases reported, 26 in Ajmere and 14 in Merwara were prosecuted to conviction. The instructions issued last year, directing the attention of all Magistrates to the necessity of putting down crime of this nature with a strong hand, have as yet had no apparent effect, but more adequate punishments were inflicted by the Magistrates, and it may be hoped that this will result in future improvement. Three separate gangs of Chigras and Kanjars, who are the professional cattle lifters in this province, were convicted under Section 411, Indian Penal Code, for possessing stolen cattle. From one of them 20 heads were recovered and identified.

28. *General Remarks.*—The criminal record of the year under review was uneventful: there was decrease in serious crimes against person and property, as well as in petty thefts and burglaries, and the working of the police was generally satisfactory. The guards of the Merwara Battalion, posted in certain passes in Merwara, were withdrawn during the year as a tentative measure, and replaced in some of the passes by police. In the passes where no guard of any kind was maintained, the result was the occurrence of two dacoities. A scheme for replacing all the military guards, hitherto furnished by the Merwara Battalion, by police is under consideration.

29. The question whether it is worth while for the British Government to undertake the trouble and expense of establishing a penal colony of Baoris in this district is still under consideration. The number of Baoris in Ajmere has lately increased owing to some families having returned from Jodhpur Jail or some other places. Baoris of Ajmere have not as yet been brought under the Criminal Tribes Act, because so far no adequate provision for their subsistence has been made. Some of the Baoris in Ajmere are already engaged in cultivation or chowkidari work, and there are but few who are absolutely without means of livelihood or in real distress. It has recently been arranged to settle a few of these families in Marwar. During the year 9 Baoris were convicted for various offences; of these 3 belonged to these districts and the other 6 to Marwar or Meywar. The usual cordial assistance was afforded by the various Darbars of the Native States, and was reciprocated in all cases in which the assistance of the District Police was required.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

30. The total number of offences reported during the year was 6,146 against 6,059 in 1888; 792 complaints, against 270 in the previous year, were dismissed under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 96 against 135 were struck off the register as false. Thus the cases returned as true numbered 5,258 against 5,654 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 396, which was mainly due to a more careful examination of complaints and rejection of those which appeared to be groundless. Last year the attention of the Magistrates was directed to the provisions of Sections 202 and 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the instructions appear to have been carefully observed. Of the cases returned as true, 3,934 were in the Ajmere District and 1,324 in Merwara; the corresponding figures for 1888 being 4,226 and 1,428 respectively. Offences affecting the human body enumerated in Chapter XVI of the Indian Penal Code numbered 1,635 against 1,906; those against property, Chapter XVII, 1,029 against 1,136, and offences under other Sections of the Penal Code 262 against 286

in the previous year. Offences under special and local laws amounted to 2,332 against 2,326 in 1888. The details of crime are set forth below :—

OFFENCES.	True offences reported.		Cases brought to trial.		Persons under trial during the year, including those pending from previous year.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Murder	5	4	6	4	10	5
Attempt at murder . . . . .	...	1	...	2	...	3
Culpable homicide	2	...	5	...	15	3
Kidnapping	2	6	2	6	3	16
Rape	2	1	2	1	3	1
Unnatural offences	3	2	3	2	3	4
Robbery	9	2	9	2	35	8
Dakaiti	2	1	2	1	10	1
Criminal trespass	255	199	252	199	510	347
Theft	417	414	416	412	608	591
Hurt	245	314	245	314	656	788
Assault	1,604	1,280	1,601	1,280	4,512	3,645
Mischief	284	213	284	213	814	542
Nuisances	1,340	1,139	1,340	1,139	1,419	1,164
Other cases	1,484	1,682	1,476	1,683	2,846	2,622
TOTAL	5,654	5,258	5,643	5,258	11,444	9,740
In Magisterial Courts . . . . .	...	...	5,623	5,246	11,409	9,713
In Sessions Court . . . . .	...	...	20	12	35	27

NOTE.—The figures in this statement exclude committals to the High Court, North-Western Provinces, and references to the Chief Commissioner under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.

31. The number of persons under trial naturally decreased, with the number of cases recorded as true and brought to trial, from 11,444 to 9,742. The District Magistrate of Ajmere reports that there is a strong tendency in the district to bring criminal complaints in many cases, which ought to be decided in a Civil Court, and to accuse the largest possible number of persons. The careful examination of the complaint frequently revealed the fact that a great number of persons were accused for the sole reason that they were relations of the offenders.

32. Of the total number of cases brought to trial, 44.25 per cent. against 41.16 per cent. in 1888 were offences under the Police Act and special and local laws, and 24.34 per cent. against 28.37 per cent. were simple assaults. Of the serious crimes against person and property, murder, robbery, dakaiti, and lurking house-trespass show a decrease as compared with the previous year. Nuisance and mischief cases also show a falling off.

33. The number of miscellaneous cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure before the Criminal Courts during the year under review was 96, against 98 in 1888. The number of persons concerned in these cases was 265 against 156, of whom 103 were discharged and 158 convicted: one person was transferred to Amritsar, and three remained pending at the end of the year.

34. The number of cases disposed of, and persons tried, by the different Criminal Courts during the past two years is set forth below :—

	AJMERE.				MERWARA.				TOTAL.			
	CASES.		PERSONS.		CASES.		PERSONS.		CASES.		PERSONS.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
District Magistrate { Enhanced powers under Section 31, Cr. P. C.	18	7	32	8	4	5	4	5	22	12	36	13
Ordinary powers	116	148	172	316	70	39	134	61	186	187	306	377
Paid First Class Magistrates	1,491	1,582	2,795	2,550	19	76	28	163	1,510	1,658	2,823	2,703
Paid Second and Third Class Magistrates	1,382	768	3,078	1,698	666	613	1,455	1,243	2,049	1,381	4,533	2,941
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly	1,207	1,416	2,395	2,583	653	605	1,000	875	1,860	2,021	3,395	3,458
Unpaid Magistrates sitting on Bench	3	15	18	47	...	...	...	...	3	15	18	47
Total Magistrates	4,218	3,936	8,490	7,202	1,412	1,333	2,621	2,337	5,630	5,274	11,111	9,539
Sessions Court	14	12	22	20	2	4	2	7	16	16	24	27
GRAND TOTAL	4,232	3,948	8,512	7,222	1,414	1,342	2,623	2,344	5,646	5,290	11,135	9,566

NOTE.—This statement excludes deaths, escapes and transfers.

35. As compared with 1888, the total number of cases disposed of and persons tried decreased by 356 and 1,569 respectively. There was an increase of 148 in the number of cases tried by Magistrates of the First Class, and a decrease of 668 in that tried by Magistrates of the Second and Third Class. During 1889 the charge of office of the Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, was held by Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishen Sarup, Deputy Magistrate, Kekri, for 233 days, against 66 days in 1888. In Merwara he exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class. The unpaid Magistrates decided 2,036 cases against 1,863 in 1888.

36. The number of persons for disposal before the various Courts (including those tried by the Sessions Court) was 9,760 against 11,484 in the previous year. Of these 28 died, escaped, or were transferred to another province, 5,440 were discharged or acquitted, and 4,106 were convicted. The cases of 20 persons were committed or referred, and those of 166 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to the total number whose cases were disposed of during the year, was 42·81 against 39·77, and that of persons acquitted or discharged was 56·70 against 59·82 in the previous year. The large proportion of acquittals and discharges is, as in the previous years, noticeable in cases of hurt, wrongful restraint, and wrongful confinement, criminal force and assault, mischief, criminal trespass, and offences relating to marriage.

37. There were 27 persons under trial in the Sessions Court during the year against 35 in the preceding year: of these 4 were acquitted or discharged and 23 were convicted. As in the previous year in no case was a capital sentence passed.

38. *Average duration.*—The average duration of each case disposed of by the Magistrates was 7·64 against 6·88 days in 1888, and of that disposed of by the Sessions Court was 36·69 days against 18·12 days in the previous year. As usual, Sessions trials were held regularly every month whenever there was a committal, except at the time when the Sessions Judge was in camp at a long distance from the headquarters. The increase in the average duration is partly due to this fact and partly to the fact that in certain cases the dates of trials were fixed a month later on from the date of institution to suit the convenience of the witnesses. In one case the accused was severely wounded and could not be tried until he was cured.

39. *Witnesses.*—The total number of witnesses examined during the year by the Magistrates was 9,501 against 9,819 in 1888, showing a decrease of 318. Of these 9,159 were discharged on the day of their appearance, 263 were detained for two days, 69 for three days, and 10 for more than three days. One hundred and thirty-six witnesses against 131 in the preceding year attended the Sessions Court: of these 37 were discharged on the day of their appearance, 20 were detained for two days, and 79 for three days or more.

40. *Punishments.*—The following table shows the details of punishments other than death inflicted on the persons convicted during the year under review:—

CLASS OF COURTS.	Transportation for life.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO							PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE		
		IMPRISONMENT.			FINE.		WHIPPING.				
		Rigorous.		Simple.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Sureties of the peace.	Recognition to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.
		With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.								
District Magistrates . .	...	1	61	1	32	80	...	9	16	8	6
First Class Magistrates .	...	23	330	33	121	914	2	61	20	66	10
Paid Second and Third Class Magistrates. . .	...	5	214	19	120	663	2	6	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates . .	...	...	79	12	42	1,450	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Court . . .	5	...	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL . . .	5	29	700	66	316	3,107	4	76	36	74	17
Figures for 1888 . . .	4	21	708	104	254	3,486	9	67	14	21	9

41. Persons sentenced to imprisonment, excluding those imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour, numbered 795 against 833 in 1888. Of those imprisoned, 20·88 per cent. were sentenced for terms of 15 days, and under 63·52 per cent. for periods varying from 16 days to 6 months, 13·33 per cent. between 6 months and 2 years, and 3 per cent. were for terms above 2 years.

42. Fine was inflicted on 3,423 persons against 3,740 in 1888; in 90·76 per cent. of the cases the amount of fine did not exceed R10, and in 8·36 per cent. it exceeded R10, but did not exceed R50. The aggregate sum of the fines inflicted amounted to R19,869 against R25,670. The amount of fines realized during the year was R12,793 against R14,743 in the previous year. Of this amount, R854 were paid as compensation against R513 in 1888.

43. Sentence of whipping was awarded on 80 persons against 76 in the preceding year. Thirty persons were sentenced to receive 10 stripes and under, 43 more than 10 and less than 20 stripes, and 7 more than 20 and less than 30 stripes. Of the total sentences of whipping, 71·25 per cent. were passed by the Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere. This Magistrate appears to have resorted to this form of punishment freely, and the District Magistrate of Ajmere reports that an examination of his cases shows that he has done this judiciously. Other Native Magistrates generally seem averse to the use of this form of punishment. A sentence of stripes, properly speaking, often has a more deterrent effect than short terms of imprisonment in cases of petty theft.

44. The number of persons ordered to find or give security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour rose from 44 to 127; of these 60 persons were ordered to give security for keeping the peace by the late Extra Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere (Pandit Jialal), who apparently resorted rather too freely to this expedient.

45. *Appeals.*—Appealable sentences by the Magistrates were passed on 2,886 persons against 3,286 in 1888: 534 persons preferred appeals against 496 in the previous year; of these, 281 against 238 came before the Sessions Court, and 253 against 258 before the Courts of District Magistrates.

46. The following table shows the result of appeals in the Sessions Court:—

COURTS FROM WHOSE ORDERS APPEALS WERE MADE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.							Remaining at the end of the year.
	APPELLANTS.			In whose appeals sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence reduced or order otherwise altered.	Reversed.	Appeals rejected summarily.	
	Pending from 1888.	Who preferred appeals in 1888.	TOTAL.					
District Magistrate, Ajmere	2	45	47	24	4	5	11	3
District Magistrate and Magistrate, 1st class, Merwara	1	75	76	14	6	2	54	...
Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad . . . . .	...	17	17	5	4	3	4	1
Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere	2	95	97	33	12	4	46	2
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere	1	48	49	14	2	4	29	...
Magistrate, Abu . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL	6	281	287	90	28	18	145	6

47. Of the appeals disposed of, 51·60 per cent. were rejected summarily, and in 32·03 per cent. the sentence or order of the Lower Court was confirmed. Thus in only 16·37 per cent. of the appeals the sentence or order of the Court below was reduced, otherwise altered or reversed.

Of the 278 appeals which came before the District Magistrates, 168 were in the Ajmere District and 110 in Merwara; 29 appeals were summarily rejected. In 195 appeals the sentence or order of the Lower Court was confirmed, in 34 reduced or otherwise altered, and in 20 reversed.

48. In addition to his appellate work, the Sessions Judge specially called for and examined the proceedings of Magistrates in 32 cases, in which the same number of persons were involved.

In all the cases the proceedings were returned with such remarks as the Sessions Judge thought fit to make without interfering with their orders.

49. The District Magistrate of Ajmere reviewed 3 cases, in one of which the proceedings were sent up to the Judicial Commissioner and the sentence reversed. The District Magistrate, Merwara, reviewed no case.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

50. There were 61 cases involving 73 persons accused of offences committed within the Rajputana Railway limits before the Magistrates of Ajmere-Merwara as compared with 68 cases and 95 persons in 1888: 32 persons were charged with theft, 4 with criminal breach of trust, 28 under the Railway Act, and the remaining 9 with other offences. Of the 73 persons, 58 were convicted and 15 were acquitted or discharged. Of those convicted, 21 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and 2 to simple; 35 were fined, of whom 3 were also punished with imprisonment; 3 persons were sentenced to whipping in lieu of other punishment. The term of imprisonment in the case of 21 persons was 6 months and under, and in the case of only 2 the term exceeded 6 months, but did not exceed 2 years.

51. The aggregate amount of fine imposed during the year was R394 against R1,078, and the realizations amounted to R311, against R983 in 1888; of the latter amount, R7 were paid as compensation.

52. Only one appeal was preferred in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, from the sentence passed by the Assistant Superintendent Railway Police, exercising powers of a Second Class Magistrate, and the sentence of the Lower Court was confirmed.

53. In the Court of the Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, exercising the powers of a Sessions Judge on the Railway jurisdiction, 5 cases were brought to trial, against 7 in the preceding year. The number of persons under trial was 9, against 12 in 1888; of these 5 were convicted, 3 were acquitted or discharged, and one remained under trial at the end of the year. Of those convicted, one was sentenced to transportation for life and 4 to undergo rigorous imprisonment, of whom one was also fined R100.

54. Forty-two appeals from the orders of the Magistrates exercising powers on the Railway jurisdiction in Rajputana came before the Sessions Court; of these 40 were disposed of, 22 were summarily rejected, and in 17 the order or sentence of the Lower Court was confirmed. In only one appeal was the sentence reduced or otherwise altered; 2 appeals remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

JAILS.

55. *Population.*—The following table shows the jail population for the past two years:—

PRISONERS.	POPULATION.		DAILY AVERAGE.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
	R	R	R	R
Convicted	1,333	1,310	386.70	401.13
Under trial	701	616	20.63	19.31
Civil	39	21	5.10	1.84
TOTAL	2,073	1,947	412.43	422.28

56. In 1889, 902 convicts were newly admitted, against 995 in the previous year. The average daily strength was somewhat larger than in 1888; and in July last the jail was slightly overcrowded.

57. *Disposal of Convicts.*—Of the 1,310 convicted prisoners, 1,228 were males and 82 females. Of these 73 were transferred to other jails (71 to undergo sentence and 2 for transportation), 50 released on appeal, and 747 on expiry of sentence; 39 were set at liberty under the remission rules, and 2, by order of Government, on account of sickness, and 2 died, thus leaving 397 (372 males and 25 females) prisoners in the jail on 31st December 1889.

58. *Classification of Convicts.*—Of the 902 convicts admitted during the year, 8 were Christians, 237 Mahamadans, and 657 Hindus and Sikhs. In every hundred prisoners admitted, the age of 5 was under 16 years, of 81 between 16 and 40 years, and of 14 above 40 years.

Occupation followed by the male prisoners previous to their admission into the jail is shown below:—

	R
Employment under Government or municipal or other local authorities	40
Persons in service or performing personal offices	100
Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	310
Persons engaged in commerce and trade	83
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	302

Of the females, 39 were married, 1 unmarried, 25 widows, and 2 prostitutes.

59. *Nature and Length of Sentence.*—In the case of 809 or 89·69 per cent. of prisoners, the imprisonment awarded was rigorous, and in that of 93 or 10·31 per cent. it was simple. Of the sentences of rigorous imprisonment, 40 were with solitary confinement and 7 with whipping. Of the total sentences of imprisonment, 81·70 per cent. were for terms of six months and less, 38·50 per cent. being for terms not exceeding one month. Only 1 prisoner was sentenced to a term exceeding 10 years and 6 prisoners to transportation for life. In no case was a capital sentence passed.

Looking to the nature of the crimes for which the prisoners were convicted in 1889, we find that 325 against 360 in 1888 were imprisoned for theft, 140 against 104 for receiving concealing stolen property, 110 against 99 for house-breaking and house-trespass, and 5 against 17 for dakaiti.

60. *Re-convictions.*—The total number of re-convicted prisoners admitted into the jail during 1889 was 110, against 108 in 1888, and the percentage of re-convicted to the total of convicted prisoners rose from 10·85 to 12·20. Of those re-convicted during the year, 68 were previously convicted once, 37 twice, and 5 more than twice. The corresponding figures for 1888 were 50, 45 and 13 respectively.

61. *Juvenile Prisoners.*—The number of juvenile prisoners admitted into jail rose from 25 to 41; of these latter only one was a female. The male prisoners of this class were, as usual, kept apart from the adult prisoners in a reformatory ward. There was no change in their daily work and food and clothing. The conduct of the boys was, it is reported, not as good as that of the adult males. The average daily strength of the juvenile prisoners was 11·66. Four boys were punished during the year as shown below:—

- 1 with three days' solitary confinement;
- 1 „ three days' reduced diet;
- 1 „ three days' reduced diet and 6 stripes;
- 1 „ three days' reduced diet and 12 stripes.

The last two boys gave the greatest trouble and were flogged because they were incorrigible and had committed repeated crimes.

62. *Conduct and Discipline of Convicts.*—The number of jail offences committed during the year was 25, against 39 in 1888. The ratio of convicts punished to the daily average number fell from 10·09 to 6·23. Of the offences committed, 7 related to smoking or possession of forbidden articles, 11 to refusal to work, and 7 to other offences against prison discipline. The punishment inflicted in the case of 15 offenders was solitary confinement, and in that of 4 reduced diet. Six offenders, 4 adult males and 2 juveniles, were sentenced to corporal punishment against 3 in the preceding year, the ratio of this punishment to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners being 33·33, against 10 in 1888. The Superintendent of the Jail reports that the punishment was absolutely necessary, and judging from the paucity of offences the effect appears to have been salutary.

63. *Escapes.*—There were no escapes from the jail during the year; the two escaped convicts at large from previous years have not been re-captured as yet.

64. *Education.*—The education of the prisoners is conducted as heretofore. Of 835 prisoners admitted into jail during the year, 87·30 per cent. were wholly illiterate, 9·82 per cent. were able to read and write a little, and only 2·88 per cent. were able to read and write well. The daily average number under instruction was 56·17, as compared with 57·58 in 1888. Sixty-seven prisoners, who had been under instruction in jail and of whom 58 were able to read and write more or less, were released during the year.

65. *Food and Clothing.*—There has been no change in the food and clothing of the prisoners during the year.

66. *Employment of Convicts.*—The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 343·70, against 328·31 in the previous year. Of these 189·73 were employed

in manufactures, and 146·97 on other prison duties, and only 7 were incapacitated for work owing to sickness and infirmity. The percentage of convicts employed in manufactures was 55·20, against 60·12 in 1888. The net cash profit from manufactures amounted to R3,666, against R4,226 in the previous year, and the earning per head was R9·4·6 against R11·1·8.

67. *Expenditure.*—The gross and average cost incurred under several heads for guarding and maintaining prisoners in 1889, as compared with 1888, is detailed below :—

DETAILS.	1889.		1888.	
	Amount.	Cost per head.	Amount.	Cost per head.
	R	R a. p.	R	R a. p.
Rations	8,620	21 2 7	8,109	19 4 7
Establishment	8,793	21 5 1	8,532	20 3 3
Guards (military)	1,560	3 12 6	1,560	3 11 1
Hospital charges	196	0 7 7	325	0 12 4
Clothing	1,169	2 13 11	1,160	2 12 2
Contingencies	5,960	14 7 3	3,775	8 15 0
TOTAL	26,298	63 12 3	23,461	55 8 11
<i>Add—Expenditure on buildings debited to the Public Works Department</i>	<i>2,782</i>	<i>6 11 11</i>	<i>2,886</i>	<i>6 13 4</i>
GRAND TOTAL	29,080	70 8 2	26,347	62 6 3

68. During the year 1889 there has been a decrease in expenditure under all heads except “hospital charges,” “expenditure incurred on buildings by the Public Works Department, and “charges for military guards.” The increase under the hospital charges is due to the fact that a sum of R157 on account of cost of medicines supplied by the medical storekeeper, Allahabad, was debited in the accounts for 1889, while in the previous year only R23·8·0 were charged on this account. The large decrease apparent under contingencies is due to the fact that R1,561 only, against R3,031 in 1888, were paid to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Agra, for diet and maintenance of prisoners transferred from the Ajmere Jail. A sum of R583, being the cost of two pāls (tents) supplied by the Merwara Battalion, is also debited in the accounts for 1889.

69. The net cost to Government for the past two years is shown below :—

YEAR.	Total gross expenditure.	DEDUCT			Total cost of the jail to Government.
		Amount received from native states.	Surplus from factory operations, exclusive of outstanding bills and stock in hand.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R
1888	29,080	9,853	4,226	14,079	15,001
1889	26,347	3,894	3,666	7,560	18,787
Difference	—2,733	—5,959	—560	—6,519	+3,786

70. The large decrease under the head “amount received from native states” is due to the fact that a large sum (R7,494) on account of cost of diet and maintenance of native state prisoners was outstanding against different states at the end of the year. Of this amount, R4,854 have since been realized. The decrease in the surplus from factory operations is attributed to

rise in the prices of woolen and cotton threads, to the transfer of 70 long-term prisoners well up in manufactures to the Agra Jail, and to the loss of a closed cover containing notes worth Rs210 sent by Messrs. Watson and Co. of Bombay. This latter sum was written off from the Jail accounts under orders of the Local Government.

71. *Health and Mortality.*—The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year. On a daily average strength of 422·28 prisoners of all classes, 103 or 24·39 per cent. were admitted into hospital, against 38·55 per cent. in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 14·16 per cent. The daily average number of sick was 4·69, against 5·50 in 1888. The number of deaths was 3, against 2 in the preceding year. One of those who died was brought into the jail in a dying state. The death-rate per mille of average daily strength was 7·10, against 4·85 in 1888. During the year 1889 there was no epidemic disease in the jail. At the end of July, when a few cases of cholera occurred in the Ajmere City, communications between the jail and the city were stopped, and every precaution was taken to prevent the infection reaching the jail, with the result that no case occurred there.

72. *General Remarks.*—In September 1889 the jail was inspected by Sir John Tyler, Kt., C.I.E., Officiating Inspector General of Jails, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who has reported most favourably on the general condition and on the discipline and health of the prisoners. As suggested by him, the North-Western Provinces Jail registers have been introduced into the Ajmere Jail, and a permanent advance of Rs100 has been sanctioned for current expenditure. Formerly prisoners' money was used for this purpose. The new rules regulating the mark system and remission of sentences of convicts introduced during the year under review have had the effect of increasing the number of prisoners released on account of remission of sentences from 6 in 1888 to 39 in 1889. The general management of the jail has been, on the whole, very satisfactory.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

73. *Number of Suits instituted.*—The number of civil suits, instituted, including reviews and cases remanded or revived during the year 1889, was 9,232, against 11,364 in the previous year. There was an increase of 220 suits in Merwara with a large decrease of 2,352 in Ajmere. The suits filed in Ordinary Civil Courts numbered 4,825, against 4,712 in 1888, and in the Small Cause Courts 4,407 against 6,652. Thus there was an increase of 113 suits in the former and a decrease of 2,245 in the latter. There was a decrease of 2,576 suits in the Small Cause Court at Ajmere, as compared with 1888, while in the Courts at Beawar and Nasirabad there was an increase of 163 and 168 respectively. No definite reason is assigned for the decrease in the Ajmere Court, but the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere is of opinion that it "is partly due to the more regular (and for suitors more tedious) proceedings of the present Judicial Assistant Commissioner" (Moulvi Mahomed Nizam-ud-din Hasan Khan, B.A., B.L.). The principal decrease is in suits for the recovery of small sums of money, and may be to some extent due to stagnation in trade among the money-lenders, consequent on the prolonged stringency in the money market and the high rates of interest that have prevailed for an exceptionally long time. Something is probably also due to three years of bad crops in succession. The increased duration of suits, which is explained further on, has undoubtedly much to say for the decrease in number of suits instituted. The matter is receiving attention.

74. *Nature of Suits.*—The suits newly instituted in 1889 numbered 8,847, against 10,730 in the previous year. Out of every hundred of these suits, 87·87 were suits for money or moveables, 8·17 revenue suits, and 3·96 title and other suits. The corresponding figures for 1888 were 89·83, 6·05 and 4·12 respectively. There were 7,774 suits for money or movables, against 9,639 in 1888. Of these 48·79 per cent. were based on written contracts, 15·86 per cent. on verbal agreements, and 27·78 per cent. on accounts stated; 2·92 per cent. were suits relating to goods sold, and 4·65 per cent. to other claims. As compared with the figures for 1888, there was an increase of 3·49 per cent. in cases filed on unwritten obligations. Out of every hundred revenue suits, 85·34 were suits for recovery of arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease. Of the title and other suits, about two-thirds related to immovable property.

75. *Value of Suits.*—Owing to decrease in the number of suits instituted in 1889, the total value of the subject-matters stood at Rs4,57,965 against Rs6,03,476 in the previous year, showing a large decrease of Rs1,45,511. In nearly 90 per cent. of the suits the value did not exceed Rs100; in 76 per cent. it was Rs50 or under. In 4 cases only the value of the subject-matter exceeded Rs5,000, but did not exceed Rs10,000. In 15 suits the value could not be estimated in money.

76. The following table compares the number of suits disposed of by the various Civil Courts during 1888 and 1889 :—

Courts.	Total number of suits for disposal.		Total number of suits disposed of.		Suits pending at the close of the year.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Small Cause Courts						
{ Ajmere	6,298	3,983	5,669	3,516	629	467
{ Merwara	932	1,117	868	957	64	160
TOTAL SMALL CAUSES	7,230	5,100	6,537	4,473	693	627
ORDINARY CIVIL COURTS.						
Honorary Tribunals, Ajmere	1,623	1,759	1,503	1,613	120	146
Paid Munsiffs						
{ Ajmere	1,216	1,690	1,086	1,554	130	136
{ Merwara	559	635	488	602	71	33
Paid Subordinate Judges, 1st and 2nd class						
{ Ajmere	1,713	1,129	1,576	986	137	143
{ Merwara	76	83	58	63	18	20
Total Ordinary Courts						
{ Ajmere	4,552	4,578	4,165	4,163	387	425
{ Merwara	635	718	546	665	89	53
GRAND TOTAL	12,417	10,396	11,248	9,291	1,169	1,105

77. *Small Cause Courts.*—As compared with 1888, there was a large decrease of 2,130 in the number of suits for disposal, 4,473 suits were disposed of, against 6,537 in the previous year. The decrease was confined to the Small Cause Court at Ajmere. Of the suits disposed of, 36·18 per cent. were settled without trial, 51·17 per cent. without contest, and 22·65 per cent. with contest, the corresponding figures for 1888 being 27·20, 42·69, and 30·11 respectively. Out of the suits settled without trial, 904 were dismissed for default or want of prosecution. In 39 cases the plaint was rejected or returned, and in 228 it was withdrawn with leave of Court. Of the uncontested cases, 310 suits were compromised, 1,441 decreed on confession, 505 decreed *ex parte*, and 33 dismissed *ex parte*. Of the contested cases, 85·68 per cent. were decreed in favour of the plaintiff and 14·32 per cent. in that of defendant. The corresponding figures for 1888 were 91·41 and 8·59 respectively.

78. *Ordinary Civil Courts of Original Jurisdiction.*—The number of ordinary suits decided in 1889 was 4,818, against 4,711 in the preceding year. Of these, 18·81 per cent. were disposed of without trial, and 57·74 per cent. without contest, and 23·45 with contest. Of the suits settled without trial, 600 or 64·01 per cent. were dismissed for default or want of prosecution; in 194 the plaint was rejected or returned, and in 112 it was withdrawn with leave of Court. The uncontested cases consist of 955 suits compromised, 1,356 decreed on confession, 341 decreed *ex parte*, and 180 dismissed *ex parte*.

79. *Arbitration.*—Of the contested cases, 135 against 212 in 1888 were referred to arbitration; of these, 45 were small cause cases and 90 ordinary civil suits. In 84·44 per cent. of these cases the award was in favour of plaintiffs and in 15·56 in that of defendants.

80. *Pending Suits.*—The suits pending at the end of the year numbered 1,105, against 1,169 in 1888; of these 627 were in the Small Cause Court and 478 in the Ordinary Civil Courts. There was a decrease of 124 cases in Ajmere with an increase of 60 in Merwara. Of the pending files in Ajmere, about 47 per cent. were in the Court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner; 79 cases were pending more than three months at the close of the year, and of these nearly 64 per cent. were in the Court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner.

As compared with 1888, there was a decrease of 1,880 in the number of applications for execution of decree and also of 1,403 in the number disposed of. In 54·50 per cent. of the applications disposed of, satisfaction was obtained in full or part, and 44·76 per cent. of the applications were wholly infructuous. The amount realized with the issue of process shows a falling off of Rs15,654. The decrease was chiefly in the Small Cause Court at Ajmere.

85. *Appeals*.—In the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, First Class, 93 appeals were instituted, against 139 in 1888. Adding these to the 11 appeals pending from last year, there were altogether 104 appeals for disposal. In Ajmere there were 69 appeals against the decisions of the paid Subordinate Judges, Second Class, and Munsiffs, and 13 against Honorary Tribunals. The corresponding figures for 1888 were 100 and 18. In Merwara all the appeals (22) were against the decisions of the paid Judges. Eighty-four appeals, against 139 in 1888, were disposed of, 68 in Ajmere and 16 in Merwara. In 54 the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, in 13 reversed, in 7 modified, and in 4 remanded under Section 562 of the Civil Procedure Code. Six appeals were dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted, and 20 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. Of the appeals disposed of, 44·05 per cent. were from decisions in suits of money and movables, 29·75 per cent. revenue, and 26·20 per cent. in title and other suits. The average duration of the appeals disposed of was 56·84 days, against 47·43 in 1888.

86. There were 6 miscellaneous cases before the Appellate Courts, against 7 in the previous year; of these 2 were rejected and 4 remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

87. *Insolvency*.—Thirteen applications for declaration of insolvency were dealt with by the Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, of which 2 were granted, 7 were rejected, and 4 remained pending at the close of the year.

88. *District Judge's Court*.—As in 1888 no suit of original jurisdiction was tried by this Court during the year. The miscellaneous cases for disposal numbered 24, against 19 in the previous year; of these 16 were disposed of, leaving 8 pending at the end of the year. Of the suits disposed of, 3 were settled without trial, and in the other 13 contested cases, the judgment in 11 was for the plaintiff and in 2 for the defendant. The average duration of these cases stood at 47·31 days, against 19·25 in 1888. Since the introduction of Act VII of 1889, the number of certificate cases has largely increased. These cases, as noted in last year's report, could not be disposed of before the expiration of the time, which is generally a fortnight or a month fixed in notices inviting objections; sometimes the cases had to be adjourned to enable the parties to produce evidence; hence the increase in the average duration.

Including 21 appeals pending from the previous year, there were 168 appeals from original decrees for disposal, against 124 in 1888. Of these 124 were disposed of, leaving 44 pending at the end of the year; 21 appeals were disposed of in excess of those in 1888. In 88, against 71 in 1888, the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed, in 9, against 13, it was modified, and in 18, against 14, it was reversed; 4 appeals, against 2, were dismissed for default and 5, against 3, cases in 1888 were remanded for retrial. The average duration amounted to 73·10 days, against 79·80 in the previous year.

89. The number of miscellaneous cases on appellate side for disposal rose from 4 to 21; of these 16 were disposed of, leaving 5 pending at the close of the year; 6 appeals were dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted, and 4 were rejected. In 5 appeals the order of the Court below was confirmed. The average duration shows a slight falling off; it was 10·6 days, against 13 in the preceding year.

90. *General Remarks*.—The most striking feature which the returns of Civil Justice for 1889 present is a considerable decrease in the amount of litigation, notably in the Small Cause Court at Ajmere. It is also noticeable that in the Ajmere District the number of cases decreed on confession increased by 10 per cent., that the number of contested cases decreased by nearly 8 per cent., and that the number of contested cases decreed in favour of defendant increased by nearly 5 per cent. Referring to these, Captain A. F. de Læssøe writes:—

The difference is mainly due to the proceedings in the Court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, and speaks in my opinion very highly in his favour. The above noted facts, taken together with the decrease in the number of suits instituted, show first that the cases are more carefully inquired into than formerly, and secondly, that this fact is recognized by the public.

“Indian Courts,” he adds,—

Are generally considered as establishments for the collection of debts, and it is greatly to the credit of the Court, when the fact becomes recognized, that litigation is not the easiest way of collecting a debt, and that only true debts can be collected in this way and will be so collected.

As I have but recently joined the District, I am unable to make any remarks of my personal observation on the large decrease in question. However, speaking generally, litigation,

either unduly fostered by the intervention of third parties, who prey on unwary agriculturists, or enhanced by difficulties which bad seasons entail, is an unmitigated evil. An examination of the statistics for the past few years shows that the litigation in these districts had of recent years been steadily increasing; and if a decrease could justly be ensured, every facility would be afforded to suitors to have their *bond fide* claims adjudicated upon equitably and promptly.

REGISTRATION.

91. There were seven offices open for the registration of documents during the year under report. Of the work done, 59 per cent. was done by the paid Sub-Registrar at Ajmere, 23 per cent. at Beawar, 7 per cent. at Nasirabad, 6 per cent. at Kekri, 3 per cent. at Todgarh, and 2 per cent. at Deoli, while the Registrar at Ajmere had very little to do.

92. The figures below show the registrations effected:—

	1898-99.	1899-00.
Documents, the registration of which is compulsory	1,333	1,176
Documents, the registration of which is optional	356	326
TOTAL .	1,689	1,502

93. The nature of the documents registered is shown below:—

	1898-99.	1899-00.
Registrations affecting immovable property	1,427	1,266
Wills and authorities to adopt	8	10
Registration affecting movable property	254	226
TOTAL .	1,689	1,502

94. The fees realised were:—

	1898-99.	1899-00.
	R	R
By compulsory registrations	2,791	2,352
By optional „	398	378
TOTAL .	3,189	2,730

95. There was a decrease of 187 in the total transactions (12·45 per cent.) and of R459 in the fees. The proportion of optional to compulsory registration was 27·72 per cent. against 26·70 in the previous year; 31 powers of attorney were attested, against 51 in the preceding year. Two covers containing wills were deposited, against one in the preceding year, and none were withdrawn.

96. The Receipts and Expenditure are shown in the following statement:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HEAD.	1898-99.	1899-00.	Amount unad-justed at the close of 1898-99.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Adjusted as shown in the Comptroller's accounts.	Balance shown in 1899-00.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
RECEIPTS,						
Ordinary	3,189	2,730	...	...	...	...
Extra	1,437	1,177	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	4,626	3,907	2	3,909	3,909	...
EXPENDITURE						
Expenditure	2,362	2,205	139	2,344	...	...
Surplus	2,264	1,702	...	...	...	...

The surplus receipts fell from R2,264 to R1,702, showing a decrease of R562.

97. The aggregate stated value of immovable property affected by instruments registered in 1889-90 amounted to R6,56,874, against R10,76,323 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of R4,19,449.

98. The area of agricultural land covered by registered sales amounted to 1,895 bighas, against 2,302 bighas in 1888-89, and by registered mortgages to 10,497, against 7,932 bighas in the preceding year.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

99. The number of Municipalities was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, three—(1) Ajmere, (2) Beawar, and (3) Kekri.

100. The total income of all Municipalities amounted to R1,97,340, against R1,72,278 in the previous year, showing an increase of R25,062. Including the opening balance, the total assets were R2,02,752.

101. The total expenditure during the year amounted to R1,86,939, or R1,053 less than 1888-89. The balance at credit of the Municipalities at the end of the year was R75,813. The largest amount being R56,720 at the credit of the Beawar Municipality.

102. The abstract account of each Municipality is shown and compared with the figures of the preceding year in the following three tables marked A, B and C, separately :—

AJMERE A.

	ORDINARY.		SPECIAL.		TOTAL.		Difference.
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Opening Balance . . .	2,355	2,193	23,269	4,409	25,624	6,602	-10,022
Income	81,147	93,731	41,742	50,001	1,22,889	1,43,732	+20,843
TOTAL	83,502	95,924	65,011	54,410	1,48,513	1,50,334	+1,821
Expenditure	81,309	87,270	60,602	49,074	1,41,911	1,36,344	-5,567
Closing Balance . . .	2,193	8,654	4,409	5,336	6,602	13,990	+7,388

BEAWAR B.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference.
	R	R	R
Opening Balance	50,320	54,346	+4,026
Receipts	42,424	45,991	+3,567
TOTAL	92,744	1,00,337	+7,593
Expenditure	38,398	43,616	+5,218
Closing Balance	54,346	56,721	+2,375

KEKRI C.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference.
	R	R	R
Opening Balance	5,182	4,464	-718
Receipts	6,965	7,617	+652
TOTAL	12,147	12,081	-66
Expenditure	7,683	6,979	-704
Closing Balance	4,464	5,102	+638

103. The succeeding three statements exhibit the sources from which the income of the various Municipalities was derived. The chief source of income being Octroi taxation, which amounted to Rs1,56,159, against Rs1,40,595 in 1888-89, or 79.13 per cent. of the total income of the year:—

AJMERE.

Heads of Service.	HEADS.	ORDINARY.		*SPECIAL.		DIFFERENCE.		PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL INCOME OF 1889-90.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Ordinary.	Special.	Ordinary.	Special.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
A 1	Octroi and Bonded Warehouse	57,249	61,442	40,727	48,633	+4,193	+7,906	65.55	97.26
A 2	Assessed taxes	60	246	...	...	+186	...	0.26	...
A 7	Water-rate . . . . .	...	1	1,000	1,000	+1	...	...	2.00
B 2	Proceeds of land	28	12	...	...	-16	...	0.01	...
B 3	Income derived from market	3,441	2,934	...	...	-507	...	3.13	...
B 4	Conservancy and road cleaning	8,317	8,357	...	...	+40	...	8.92	...
B 5	Fines (including cattle-pound)	2,558	3,280	...	...	+722	...	3.50	...
B 6	Sundries	9,423	17,307	15	368	+7,884	+353	+18.46	74
C 2	Deposits	21	...	...	...	-21	...	...	...
C 3	Advances	50	152	...	...	+102	...	0.17	...
	TOTAL	81,147	93,731	41,742	50,001	+12,584	+8,259	100.00	100.00

* The special fund entered in this statement is a fund designed for the completion of the water-supply and conservancy schemes and consists of octroi levied on cloth including lace and silk, grain and sugar, and a sum of Rs1,000 paid annually by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for water supplied to its engines from the Ana Sagar Lake. This fund is devoted entirely to these two works and the repayment of the Government loan obtained for their completion.

The Octroi income shows an increase of Rs12,099, the increase most marked being Rs5,599 in cloth and Rs3,469 in sugar. Under grain there was a decrease of Rs1,076. In all other heads, except Fuel, Lighting and Washing and Miscellaneous, there was more or less increase.

BEAWAR.

Heads of service.	HEADS.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference.	Percentage on total income of 1889-90.
		R	R	R	R
A 1	Octroi and Bonded Warehouse fees	36,591	39,698	+3,107	86.35
B 2	Proceeds of land	23	...	-23	...
B 3	Income derived from markets	387	411	+24	0.89
B 4	Conservancy and road cleaning	138	30	-108	0.06
B 5	Fines (including cattle-pound)	569	667	+98	1.44
B 6	Sundries	4,153	4,656	+498	10.11
C 3	Advances	558	529	-29	1.15
	TOTAL	42,424	45,991	+3,567	100.00

The Octroi receipts rose by Rs3,107, the only noticeable variations being increase in the duties realized on cotton uncleaned and dyeing and colouring materials, and a decrease of Rs3,009 under the head "Fuel, Lighting and Washing." This decrease was principally due to a less quantity of til seed having been imported during the year. The variations under other heads of income being trifling, do not call for special remarks.

KEKRI.

Heads of service.	HEADS.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference.	Percentage on total income of 1889-90.
		R	R	R	R
A 1	Octroi and Bonded Warehouse fees	6,028	6,386	+358	83.86
B 5	Fines (including cattle-pound)	272	253	-19	3.31
B 6	Sundries	665	978	+313	12.83
	TOTAL	6,965	7,617	+652	100.00

The total receipts show an increase of R652, the principal rise being R358 in Octroi fees, owing to the larger importation of sugar, gur, drugs and cloth.

104. The following statements show the proportion of refunds given, to the amount of gross imports under some of the principal articles:—

AJMERE.

	Quantity or value of gross imports.		Quantity or value on which refunds were given.		Net quantity or value on which Octroi duty was levied.		Difference of net imports.	Percentage of refunds to gross imports.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.		1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Grain	3,99,793	3,72,420	22,266	6,267	3,77,527	3,66,153	-11,374	5.57	1.68
Sugar	21,027	27,963	3,617	6,718	17,410	21,245	+3,835	17.20	24.02
Gur	22,148	27,815	3,064	4,008	19,084	23,807	+4,723	13.83	14.41
Ghi	12,629	13,355	2,064	1,566	10,565	11,789	+1,224	16.34	11.72
Rice	17,606	18,842	1,974	1,923	15,632	16,919	+1,287	11.21	10.20
Potatoes	5,607	8,296	963	1,176	4,644	7,120	+2,476	17.17	14.17
Oil seeds	14,926	15,440	1,191	807	13,735	14,633	+898	7.31	5.22
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
European cloth } Country cloth }	11,05,779	14,44,092	3,62,816	4,56,875	7,42,963	9,87,217	+2,44,254	32.81	31.63

Both sugar and gur show a higher proportion of refunds than in the previous year. In sugar about one-fourth the duty realized was refunded, and in cloth a little less than one-third. The total sum paid in refunds (of Octroi tax) amounted to R24,067, as compared with R21,413 in 1888-89.

BEAWAR.

	Quantity or value of gross imports.		Quantity or value on which refunds were given.		Net quantity or value on which Octroi duty was levied.		Difference of net imports.	Percentage of refunds to gross imports.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.		1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Sugar	31,701	31,348	18,119	20,274	13,582	11,074	-2,508	57.15	64.67
Gur	1,37,933	1,39,546	86,890	98,418	51,043	41,128	-9,915	62.99	70.52
Ghi	3,237	4,334	1,573	2,490	1,664	1,844	+180	49.59	57.22
Rice	11,069	10,058	1,975	1,802	9,094	8,256	-838	17.84	17.91
Oil seeds	84,862	39,948	32,280	67,023	52,582	-27,075	-25,507	38.03	...
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
European cloth	3,45,312	4,99,284	27,825	31,275	3,17,487	4,08,009	+90,522	8.06	7.12
Country cloth	1,03,179	1,24,231	3,700	1,025	99,479	1,23,206	+23,727	3.58	0.82

With the exception of European and country cloth, the proportion of refunds in all the articles named in the foregoing table was higher than in 1888-89. In addition to the 39,948 maunds of oil seeds imported during the year, 27,075 maunds already in store were exported, and a refund of R1,692 had to be granted on the latter quantity over and above the amount of tax realized during the year.

The total amount of refunds given during the year was R20,466 as contrasted with R14,996 in the preceding year.

The Octroi refund system worked satisfactorily, and the trade of the town increased considerably.

KEKRI.

	Quantity or value of gross imports.		Quantity or value on which refunds were given.		Net quantity or value on which Octroi duty was levied.		Difference of net imports.	Percentage of refunds to gross imports.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.		1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Grain	91,718	63,973	18,162	11,873	73,556	52,100	-21,456	19.80	18.51
Sugar	6,851	9,699	3,775	3,001	3,076	6,698	+3,622	55.10	30.95
Gur	8,261	16,731	2,615	959	5,646	15,772	+10,126	31.65	5.73
Ghi	570	555	...	...	570	555	-15	...	...
Oil seeds	15,339	6,227	13,713	2,560	1,626	3,667	+2,041	89.29	41.11
	R	R	...	...	R	R	R	...	...
European cloth	62,781	85,161	...	...	62,781	85,161	+22,380	...	...
Country cloth	15,482	23,369	...	...	15,482	23,369	+7,887	...	...

The proportion of refunds on all articles was lower than in the previous year. The percentage of refunds to gross imports on gur was about one-sixth, while on oil seeds it was about half of the figures of 1888-89.

The total Octroi refunds amounted to ₹1,478, or ₹1,001 less than in 1888-89.

105. The following three tables give the rate of consumption per head of population residing within Municipal limits according to the last census :—

AJMERE.

	Standard.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference between figures of 1888-89 and 1889-90.	Difference between standard and 1889-90.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Grain	7 0 0	6 39 6	6 39 15	—0 8 7	—0 9 1
Sugar	0 6 0	0 12 14	0 15 11	+0 2 13	+0 9 11
Gur	0 15 0	0 14 2	0 17 9	+0 3 7	+0 2 9
Ghi	0 4 0	0 7 13	0 8 11	+0 0 14	+0 4 11
Rice . . . . .	...	0 11 9	0 12 8	+0 0 15	...
Potatoes . . . . .	...	0 3 7	0 5 4	+0 1 13	...
Oil seeds	0 4 8	0 10 2	0 10 13	+0 0 11	+0 6 5
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
European cloth	4 0 0 }	13 11 11	18 4 2	+4 8 3	+8 4 2
Native cloth	6 0 0 }				

The rate of consumption of all the articles named in the foregoing table, except that of grain, exceeds the standard rate as well as the figures of 1888-89. These rates have been calculated as usual, on a population of 54,053 souls residing within the Municipal limits, according to the census of 1881. Since which time the population of the town has increased considerably, owing to transfer of several other Railway offices and workshops to Ajmere. It must be remembered that, since the opening of the Railway communications from Bombay, Delhi, and Khandwa, people from all quarters visit Ajmere in large numbers, especially as there are two important places of worship of both the Hindoos and the Mahamadans, viz., Pushkar and the shrine of Khwajasahib. The influx of the people in the city is consequently very great; and taking into consideration the fact that almost all the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, within a radius of 7 or 8 miles, receive their supply from Ajmere, the rate of consumption falls below the standard rate. There is, therefore, no reason to fear that the tax has, in any way, operated as a transit duty. It is hardly possible to estimate correctly the number of population which consume the taxable articles; but there can be no doubt that, in addition to 54,053 souls taken at the last census as the population of Ajmere, there are on an average at least 30,000 people as detailed above, who are dependent on the Ajmere market for their supplies, and I think that the Chairman of the Committee has correctly calculated his rate on an estimated number of 80,000 persons. The following figures represent as approximately as possible the rate of consumption per head of population :—

	Mds. S. C.
Grain	4 33 1
Sugar	0 10 10
Gur	0 11 14½
Ghi	0 5 14½
Rice	0 8 7½
	R p. a.
Cloth	12 5 5½

BEAWAR.

	Standard.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference between figures of 1888-89 and 1889-90.	Difference between standard and 1889-90.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Sugar	0 6 0	0 34 4	0 27 15	—0 6 5	+0 21 15
Gur	0 15 0	3 8 15	2 23 14	—0 25 1	+2 8 14
Ghi	0 4 0	0 4 3	0 4 10	+0 0 7	+0 0 10
Rice . . . . .	...	0 22 15	0 20 14	—0 2 1	...
Oil seeds	0 4 8	3 12 14	...	—3 12 14	—0 4 8
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
European cloth	4 0 0	20 0 11	25 12 5	+5 11 6	+21 12 5
Native cloth	6 0 0	6 4 6	7 12 6	+1 8 0	+1 12 6

The consumption under all heads, except oil-seeds, exceeds the standard rate, but with the exception of ghi and cloth it is lower than the figures of 1888-89. The remarks given in last year's report apply to these variations as well.

KEKRI.

	Standard.		1888-89.		1889-90.		Difference between 1888-89 and 1889-90.		Difference between standard and 1889-90.	
	Mds.	S. C.	Mds.	S. C.	Mds.	S. C.	Mds.	S. C.	Mds.	S. C.
Grain	7	0 0	12	0 13	8	20 9	-3	20 4	+1	20 9
Sugar	0	6 0	0	20 1	1	3 12	+0	23 11	+0	37 12
Gur	0	15 0	0	36 14	2	23 1	+1	26 3	+2	8 1
Ghi	0	4 0	0	3 11	0	3 10	-0	0 1	-0	0 6
Oil seeds	0	4 8	0	10 10	0	23 15	+0	13 5	+0	19 7
<hr/>										
European cloth	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
Country cloth	4	0 0	10	4 1	12	4 6	+2	0 5	+8	4 6
	6	0 0	2	8 5	3	13 1	+1	4 8	-2	2 11

The consumption of sugar, gur, oil seeds and European cloth shows a marked increase over the standard rate of consumption and the average consumption of the last year, while the consumption of ghi and country cloth falls below the standard.

The standard rates with which comparison has been drawn cannot literally be said to apply to the Ajmere District, where the circumstances differ widely from other provinces. The mode of living is different, and the consumption of gur, ghi, sugar, &c., is very often regulated by the number of marriages and mosur (funeral ceremonies), &c. In no other parts of India are, I think, feasts so plentifully and frequently given as in Ajmere, or I should say Rajputana. Generally the style of food given at feasts in different parts of India differ with one another, and this circumstance alone is sufficient to show that the rates of consumption of one province cannot tally with the other. Apart from the above consideration, speculations to a large extent at Beawar, and in a less degree at Kekri, cause material difference in the quantity of articles imported annually. The traders generally import goods in large quantities and store them until they find it convenient or profitable to export them. Every facility is given in this district in the matter of refunds, and there is no reason for supposing that Octroi acts as a transit duty.

106. The incidence of net Octroi taxation (*viz.*, after deducting refunds) per head calculated on the population residing within the boundaries of the Municipalities was in Ajmere R1-9-5, against R1-6-8 in the preceding year, in Beawar R1-3-3, against R1-5-9, and in Kekri R0-12-8, against R0-9-3 in 1888-89.

In Ajmere and Kekri the incidence has risen, while in Beawar it has fallen off according to the net receipts of Octroi duty.

107. The following statements show details of expenditure during the year as compared with the preceding year:—

AJMERE.

	1888-89.		1889-90.		TOTAL.		Difference.
	Ordinary.	Special.	Ordinary.	Special.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
A. General Establishment . . .	22,976	8,247	23,788	10,771	31,223	34,559	+3,336
B. Public Safety	16,439	...	16,330	...	16,439	16,330	-109
C. Public Health	28,220	42,396	23,977	33,323	70,616	57,300	-13,316
D. Public Instruction	3,624	...	3,683	...	3,624	3,683	+59
E. Public Convenience	9,141	...	10,594	...	9,141	10,594	+1,453
F. Miscellaneous	587	...	1,782	...	587	1,782	+1,195
G. Debt:—							
1. Repayment of and interest on loans . . . . .	...	9,959	...	4,950	9,959	4,980	-4,979
2. Deposits	2	...	5	...	2	5	+3
3. Advances	320	...	7,111	...	320	7,111	+6,791
TOTAL	81,309	60,602	87,270	49,074	1,41,911	1,36,344	-5,567

108. *Ordinary Account.*—The total expenditure under this head rose by Rs5,961. The general establishment charges show an increase of Rs12. This increase includes (1) two extra mohairis for the whole year against a part of the previous year, (2) extra clerk for two months, (3) increase of Rs10 per mensem for 11 months in the salary of the Assistant Secretary, (4) large amount of stationery required, and (5) increase of Rs10 per mensem in Octroi establishment for the whole year against a few months in 1888-89.

The small decrease of Rs109 under the head "Public Safety" does not call for any special remark.

Under head "Public Health" a decrease of Rs4,243 is visible, which is chiefly due to there being no necessity for continuing to raise water in the lead mines to supply Colonel Dixon's Baori, known as Diggi, owing to the opening of the Water Works. The well in the mines is now overflowing and the water runs freely into the Baori. There was no necessity for deepening and cleaning the wells to the same extent as in 1888-89.

The increase of Rs59 under "Public Instruction" is trifling. The increase of Rs1,453 under head "Public Convenience" is due to the repairs to roads and buildings and maintenance of avenues in Kaisar Gang as well as extra repairs to other roads owing to the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

The excess under "Miscellaneous" is mainly attributed to a sum of Rs1,000 having been spent towards the cost of reception of the Prince.

The advances made under head "Debt" will be recouped from the special fund during the current year.

109. *Special Account.*—The expenditure under this head shows a decrease of Rs11,528. The amount spent from this fund on general establishment rose by Rs2,524 and fell by Rs9,073 and Rs4,979 respectively under the heads "Public Health" and "Repayment of Loans." The increase was due to more refunds having been granted during the year. Of the amount spent on Public Health, Rs23,725 were laid out on erection of pumping machinery and coal sheds, compensation for land acquired for East feeder scheme and maintenance of Water Works, while Rs9,125 were expended on conservancy and Rs174 on buildings and other works in connection with public health.

On the 1st April 1889 the balance of the loan taken from Government for the water supply and conservancy tramway schemes was Rs1,03,125. Rupees 6,250, being the amount of two half-yearly instalments which fell due during the year, were paid off besides the interest, amounting to Rs3,709. Of the sum liquidated, Rs4,979 were met from the special taxation account, and the balance was advanced from the ordinary fund, which, as already noted, will be recouped from special funds. The balance of the loan remaining due on the 31st March 1890 was Rs96,875.

110. BEAWAR.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference.
	R	R	R
A.—General Establishment	18,560	23,972	+5,412
B.—Public Safety	5,109	5,109	...
C.—Public Health	7,175	7,070	—105
D.—Public Instruction	3,228	3,659	+431
E.—Public Convenience	3,405	3,032	—373
F.—Miscellaneous	363	245	—118
G.—Advances	558	529	—29
TOTAL	38,398	43,616	+5,218

The total expenditure of the Beawar Municipality, exclusive of advances, amounted to Rs43,087, against Rs37,840, or Rs5,247 more than the preceding year. The chief difference was under sub-head "Refunds;" the increase is due to large quantities of goods having been exported to Meywar, Marwar, Kathiawar, Erinpura, and other places.

The variations in other heads being of less importance, do not call for any remark.

111. KEKRI.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1889-89.	1889-90.	Difference.
	R	R	R
A.—General Establishment.	3,807	2,789	—1,018
B.—Public Safety	1,401	1,500	+99
C.—Public Health	970	1,133	+163
D.—Public Instruction	383	483	+100
E.—Public Convenience	777	666	—111
F.—Miscellaneous	345	408	+63
TOTAL	7,683	6,979	—704

The decrease in the total expenditure is mainly due to the decrease in the amount of refunds on Octroi granted during the year.

The increase under the head "Public Health" is due to the construction of a dispensary verandah.

The increase under "Education" is partly due to the employment of an English teacher for the Kekri School for the whole year, and partly to the purchase of furniture.

The decrease under head "Public Convenience" is attributed to non-execution of certain original Public Works.

The variations under other heads being below R100, are not worthy of notice.

112. *Litigation*.—The Ajmere Municipality instituted 1,064 criminal cases during the year, incriminating 1,104 persons, of whom 936, or about 85 per cent., were convicted; 55 cases were dismissed, as the accused carried out orders, and 6 cases were withdrawn. The amount of fine realized was R1,703.

Including cases pending at the commencement of the year, there were 24 civil suits for disposal before the Courts in which the Municipal Committee was a party. Of these, 12 were decided in favour of, and one against, the Ajmere Municipality, leaving 11 pending at the close of the year.

In Beawar 386 cases involving 394 persons were prosecuted. The number of persons convicted was 383, or 97 per cent. The fine realized amounted to R177.

In Kekri the fine recovered for breaches of Municipal Bye Laws was only R24.

113. *General Remarks*.—During the year under review the working of the three Municipalities has been on the whole satisfactory.

The Ajmere Municipality framed rules under Section 116 (1) of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation of 1886, and they have been sent up to the Chief Commissioner for confirmation.

The rules framed by the Committee under Section 3 of Act XIV of 1879 for the regulation and control of hackney carriages within the limits of the Ajmere Municipality were approved and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner during the year.

Under the rules of rotation for the retirement of members, seven members vacated their seats on the Ajmere Committee and six on that at Beawar. Of these, six in Ajmere and three in Beawar were re-elected and the rest were newly elected.

Of the members appointed by the Local Government at Ajmere, whose term of office expired, one was re-appointed, and for the other vacancy another person was nominated.

Of the members appointed at Kekri, one resigned his appointment, and the vacancy thus caused was filled up by another under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

The Reverend Doctor Husband, Chairman of the Ajmere Municipal Committee, resigned his appointment on his proceeding to Europe, and the vacancy was filled up by Lieutenant Colonel William Loch. The reverend gentleman rendered invaluable services to the community during his long tenure of office. The Municipality improved in every respect under him, and the principal events of his administration, which will be long remembered by the citizens of Ajmere, were the Water Works and the conservancy scheme.

PART IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, RAINFALL, AND PRICES OF PRODUCE.

114. These subjects have been dealt with under the head "Revenue and Finance," and the detailed figures are given in the appendices.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

115. The details of the agricultural stock, as roughly estimated by the tehsildars, are given in Statement No. 38.

With the exception of cows and bullocks, in which there is a total increase of 4,000, there has been a decrease in the number of all other live stock. The statistics are, however, not very reliable.

The statistics relating to cattle diseases and mortality were collected through the patwaris and the police stations. They show that out of 5,123 cattle and 694 sheep attacked only 593 and 380 respectively died.

Fodder did not fail throughout the year.

FORESTS.

116. *Areas and Boundaries.*—The areas of the Ajmere-Merwara Forest Reserves, amounting to 139 square miles or 89,264 acres, underwent no change during the year under review as detailed below :—

	Acres.
Khalsa	84,493
Jagir	4,093
Istimrar	6,78
TOTAL	<u>89,264</u>

Ten new boundary pillars were erected and the old ones repaired.

117. *Village Reserves.*—Six new village reserves, with an area of about 4,395 acres, were reserved in the Villages of Chachiawas, Srinagar, Saradhna, Bagri, Kot-Kirana, and Dadola during the year.

The Makhupura reserve declared by decree of a Civil Court to be the property of the jagirdar was also resumed on the same conditions on which it was first formed. The total area of village Birs now under the management of the Forest Department is detailed below :—

District.	Name of reserve.	Area in acres.	
Ajmere.	Sedria-Perbatpura	400	Formed in previous year.
	Saradhna	395	
	Makhupura	440	Ditto.
	Chachiawas	1,000	
	Srinagar	1,600	
Merwara.	Bagri	400	
	Kot-Kirana	800	
	Dadola	200	
	TOTAL	5,235	

The management of village reserves by the Forest Department, by declaring them State Forests, as suggested in paragraph 2 of letter No. 426 F., dated 17th May 1889, from the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, will, in the present state of the country, not be feasible for some years to come. A draft bill relating to "Private Forests and Mountain Land Preservation" is before the Government of India and its passing into law is awaited.

Asmere	57 6 0
Merwara	17 4 0
	<u>74 10 0</u>

118. *Fencing.*—No new fencing was constructed during the year under review. The total expenditure incurred in executing repairs to old fencing amounted to R74-10-0.

119. *General Protection and Breaches of Forest Rules.*—The number of cases fell from 56 to 31. Convictions were obtained in all cases but one. Of the total cases brought to trial, 71 per cent. were for illicit wood or grass cutting, and the rest for injury by fire, grazing, and other offences. No case was sent up to a Magistrate in the Ajmere District. Out of 50 persons involved in the 31 cases, 48 were convicted, against 104, out of 107 persons brought to trial in the year 1888-89.

The Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests compounded 205 cases involving 367 persons. The decrease both in the number of cases brought to trial before the Magistrate and those compounded is mainly due to the fact that very petty offences were disposed of by confiscation of the implements.

Receipts from fines and forfeitures, including amounts realized by way of compensation, amounted to ₹361-11-2, against ₹418-13-10 in the preceding year.

The number of cattle impounded in the forest tracts increased from 3,868 to 4,197. Receipts from half the pound fund fines amounted to ₹416 against ₹433. This decrease is due to the fact that more goats and sheep and less cows and buffaloes were impounded during the year.

120. *Fire Protection.*—It is satisfactory to note that only two insignificant fires occurred during the year, damaging an area of 7 acres. There were 5 fires in the preceding year, by which an area of 466 acres was destroyed. The damage done in both instances was slight.

No new fire-lines were burnt during the year. The old fire-lines were thoroughly burnt.

Area protected by the adoption of special measures was 79,419 acres, and the area protected by the ordinary establishment was 9,838 acres.

The total expenditure incurred on fire protection amounted to ₹219, against 596 in 1888-89.

121. *Grazing and Fodder Grass.*—Almost all the Forest Reserves were opened to grazing from 1st March to the end of June owing to scarcity of fodder. Fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-four cattle were admitted to graze in the forest tracts on payment, against 16,292 last year, 330 cattle were allowed to graze free of charge, besides an area of 1,117 acres was set apart in the Srinagar and Amner blocks for grazing free of dues for 8 months during the year. Nine hundred and fifteen cattle belonging to hamlets situated within the Forest Reserves were allowed to graze free of dues all the year round.

The number of tickets issued to the right-holders for free cutting of grass remained the same as in the preceding year. Grass of an estimated value of ₹82,416 was removed from the forests by right-holders and by those who had the advantage of free grants.

122. Wood of an estimated value of ₹131 was supplied to right-holders and others free for household and agricultural purposes.

The Commissariat Department, Nasirabad, was supplied with grass to the value of ₹2,700.

123. *Natural and Artificial Reproduction.*—Natural reproduction of nearly every species, chiefly Dhak, Kumta, Arinja and Khejra, was even better than last year in the forests of Ajmere. In Merwara reserves, however, owing to comparatively poor rainfall, the seedlings had to contend against drought, and died off in large numbers. On the whole, the results of natural reproduction from self-sown seed in the Ajmere-Merwara forests have not been so good as could be desired.

Various kinds of seeds were sown broadcast in various blocks, both in Ajmere and Merwara. The germination was good, but the seedlings subsequently died off in large numbers owing to insufficient rainfall.

Bamboo seed received from the Central Provinces was sown in the Bir Nursery. The seed very successfully germinated. At present there are 1,000 plants 6 inches to one foot in height. They are reported to be doing well.

Out of 16 Bussrah date offshoots mentioned in last year's report, only 3 are said to be alive in the Pushkar Nursery, and they are not in a healthy condition. Plants of various kinds, both exotic and indigenous, were put out in different tracts, but owing to insufficiency of water in wells failed in large numbers.

The total expenditure on sowing and planting amounted to ₹729, being ₹153 less than in the preceding year.

124. *Communications and Buildings.*—No expenditure was incurred in repairing roads and bridges during the year.

Three new chowkis were constructed for forest guards in the Merwara District at a total cost of ₹47. The total expenditure under this head amounted to ₹341, against ₹354 in the preceding year.

125. *Meteorological Observations.*—The same observations were continued as in the preceding year. More rain fell inside forests than, outside the largest increase being 7·69 and the smallest ·31 inches.

The average spring level of the wells in the Danta and Rajgurh reserves measured in 1889 was less than that registered in the preceding year owing to comparatively less rainfall.

There was more water in Mohwahir wells than last year. Other meteorological observations call for no special remarks.

126. *Financial Results.*—The financial results compare as follows with those of the two previous years:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	R	R	R
Receipts	14,293	13,573	11,592
Expenditure	18,898	15,676	12,701
DEFICIT	4,605	2,103	1,109

The chief sources of revenue were—

	R
(1) Firewood and charcoal	5,613
(2) Grazing and fodder grass	4,177

There was an increase of R149 under the first head, while there was a decrease of R1,597 under the latter, which is due to the fact that a sum of R2,700 on account of value of grass supplied to the Military Department was written back. The forest management is entitled to take credit for this. There was a decrease of R1,981 in the total receipts of the year, as compared with 1888-1889. If the amount of R2,700 mentioned above be added to the receipts, the total revenue of the division would show a surplus of R1,591. The total expenditure exhibits a decrease of R2,975. There was a saving under all important heads, the chief saving being caused by the decrease in the Forest Officer's pay, consequent on a change of officers.

127. *General Remarks.*—Mr. Barrett, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, was transferred to the Punjab on 1st September 1889. Mr. Hira Singh, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, succeeded him, and has worked well and zealously since taking up the appointment. His success in inducing villagers to form village reserves is specially deserving of notice. Forest Ranger Babu Nund Mal, in charge of the Todgurh Range, was promoted to 3rd grade during the year.

The post of 2nd Munshi of Forest Office was abolished during the year.

In January 1890 the Forest Students under Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, paid a visit to Ajmere. The students inspected the forests round Ajmere.

TRADE.

128. *Railway Statistics.*—The number of stations on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Line running through the Districts of Ajmere-Merwara remained the same as in the preceding year, viz., 14, the principal ones being Ajmere, Beawar and Nasirabad.

129. The total number of passengers booked from these 14 stations was 7,15,034, or 3,609 more than 1888. Of these 4,38,622, against 4,39,624, were booked from Ajmere, 81,371, against 79,417, from Beawar, 91,931, against 89,518, from Nasirabad, and 1,03,110, against 1,02,866, from the remaining 11 stations in the district.

130. The total receipts from the outward coaching traffic amounted to R7,78,704 as compared with R7,91,109 in 1888. Out of this sum, R7,89,272 were realized on account of fare from passengers, and the rest was the income from freight of parcels, luggage, and carriage of live stock.

131. Thirty-two thousand eight-hundred and thirty-six tons of goods were carried from the stations in the district, against 34,608 tons in the preceding year. Of this, 3,867 tons, against 4,465, were exported from Ajmere, 19,424, against 17,184, from Beawar, 8,019, against 9,766, from Nasirabad, and 1,526, against 3,193, tons from other stations in the district. The income from goods traffic fell from R6,12,433 to R5,24,194.

132. The principal commodities carried by the Railway to and from the Ajmere and Beawar stations are shown in the sub-joined table :—

	AJMERE.				BEAWAR.			
	IMPORTED.		EXPORTED.		IMPORTED.		EXPORTED.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Cotton, pressed . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	32	945	6,316
Cotton, unpressed	3	3	4	13	417	1,067	281	211
Grain and wheat	10,800	7,708	471	112	9,973	5,119	2,658	3,639
Metal	254	641	185	723	264	765	100	95
Piecegoods	393	749	69	78	290	446	120	115
Salt	543	570	2	6	1,110	1,165	4	13
Seeds	247	199	40	33	394	553	725	3,047
Sugar and jagri	2,190	2,291	64	85	6,617	7,204	1,637	2,229

Grain and wheat and sugar and jagri were as usual imported in larger quantities than any other commodity. The former commodity was imported in less quantity than in the preceding year, while the latter in a comparatively large quantity.

The export of pressed cotton and seeds from Beawar exceeded the figures of the last year considerably.

133. The total receipts from all sources of the outward traffic at the Railway stations in Ajmere-Merwara fell from R14,03,532 to R13,02,898, owing to the traffic being slack during the half-year ending 31st December 1889. The cost of station establishment during the year decreased from R53,016 to R48,616.

PUBLIC WORKS.

134. The total expenditure on Public Works, other than Irrigation and Railway, for the past two years is shown in the following table :—

HEADS.	1889-90.			1888-89.
	DEBITABLE TO		TOTAL.	
	Ajmere-Merwara.	Rajputana.		
Original Works	8,252	26,482	34,734	9,266
Repairs	37,956	29,964	67,920	67,568
Establishments	23,942	32,381	56,323	42,115
Tools and Plant	528	837	1,365	717
TOTAL	70,678	89,664	1,60,342	1,19,666

All the heads show an increase. Expenditure under the head of "Original Works" debitable to these districts rose from R1,558 to R8,252, and that on repairs from R36,126 to R37,956.

135. Of the sum of R8,252 spent on Original Works, R4,676 or more than half were laid out on buildings for the administration of Law and Justice, R3,557 on Educational Department buildings, and the rest on the buildings belonging to the Ecclesiastical Department.

136. Of the amount spent on repairs, R34,046, against R31,916, were incurred on metalled roads, and R3,910, against 4,210, on civil buildings.

137. Of the amount of R89,664 chargeable to Rajputana, R50,799, against R34,551, were laid out on Military Works, R3,396 on Mayo College, R1,232 on Nasirabad and Deoli Ecclesiastical Department, R626 on Government House and Residencies, R189 on Postal, R200 on Telegraph, and R4 on Public Works Department buildings.

138. The revenue credited to Imperial Civil Works in the accounts for 1889-90 on account of Ajmere-Merwara amounted to R3,278.

DISTRICT POST OFFICES.

139. The District Post Offices in Ajmere-Merwara were maintained partly from the Imperial Revenues and partly from the District Fund Cess. The number of Post Offices was

10, against 7 in the previous year, and that of postmen 5 against 10, while the number of letter-boxes was the same, *viz.*, 4. During the year five new Post Offices were opened at (1) Baghera, (2) Barar, (3) Beer, (4) Jalia, and (5) Ramsar; while those at Deolia and Goela having ceased to be maintained from District Cess, were converted into Imperial Post Offices, but the line from Bandanwara to Deolia was retained as district line. The number of miles of district post lines during the year was 189, against 162 in the previous year, showing an increase of 27 miles due to the opening of new Post Offices.

140. The total expenditure on the district post amounted to ₹4,183, against ₹4,124 in the previous year. Of this amount, ₹729, against ₹729 were paid from the District Funds, and the remaining ₹3,454, against ₹3,395, out of the Imperial Revenues. The increase in expenditure is due to the establishment of new Post Offices. A sum of ₹110 received from the District Funds, in addition to ₹729, remained undischarged at the end of the year.

141. A comparative statement showing the number of articles received for delivery, returned, undelivered, and posted for despatch during 1888-89 and 1889-90 is subjoined:—

DESCRIPTION.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Number.	Number.
Articles received for delivery	48,072	32,995
" returned undelivered	2,156	1,752
Percentage of undelivered articles	4.48	5.31
Posted for despatch	38,181	24,467

The above figures show a considerable falling off under all heads.

IRRIGATION.

142. The number of tanks remained unaltered during the year under review. No further classification of tanks was made during the year.

143. The total capital outlay up to the end of 1888-89 (₹16,46,371) was increased by ₹310 during the year, the amount being of suspense account against the Ajmere Sub-Collectorate, thus making ₹16,46,681 as the total outlay up to the end of the year, as detailed in the margin.

Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	₹ 8,78,869
Beawar Ditto	6,31,668
Todguri Ditto	1,36,144
TOTAL	16,46,681

144. The gross revenue assessed during the year amounted to ₹1,28,010 (including ₹158 realized through the Public Works Department), as against ₹1,29,085 in the preceding year. There was an increase of ₹3,026 in the revenue of the Ajmere District, which may be partly attributed to the enhanced rate being levied for both crops during the year, instead of for one crop only last year, and partly to an increased area having been assessed this year.

In Merwara the revenue decreased by ₹4,022, which was due to a smaller area having been assessed this year owing to insufficient supply of water in the tanks.

* Note.—Last year's figures included a sum of ₹9 on account of refunds.

145. The total collections amounted to ₹1,27,551 or ₹2,466* less than that of the preceding year.

146. The working expenses of the year amounted to ₹58,107, against ₹65,958 or ₹7,851 less than in the preceding year. This decrease is due to a less number of tanks having been repaired this year. The net revenue amounted to ₹69,444, against ₹64,059 in 1888-89.

Revenue management	₹ 7,834
Cost of maintenance	47,716
Indirect charges	2,557
TOTAL	58,107

147. No remission was granted during the year.

148. The outstanding amount not realizable at the end of the year on account of the rabi assessment was ₹37,199. There was no balance due at the end of the year.

149. The total area assessed was 35,770 acres, against 36,000 acres in 1888-89. The decrease being, as already noted in the Merwara District, owing to scarcity of water in the tanks.

150. In Ajmere the rains, though somewhat more than last year, did not fall in torrents, and consequently the large tanks received only a partial supply.

In Merwara the rainfall was less by about 4 inches.

151. The total estimated value of produce was ₹5,89,869, against ₹5,76,669.

PART V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

152. The rainfall of the past three years is shown in the following comparative statement:—

						1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
						Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
						22.0	18.7	21.4
AJMERE	{	Average of the district	.	.	.	23.7	22.3	23.0
		Ajmere Observatory	.	.	.	20.3	20.9	16.8
MERWARA	.	Average of the district	.	.	.			

153. The rains in Ajmere, though in excess of last year, were comparatively not beneficial; they commenced early and benefited the fodder and cotton crops, but their failure later on frustrated the prospects of exceptionally good crops. In Merwara the average rainfall diminished by about 4 inches.

The tanks received little supply of water, as the rain did not fall in heavy showers.

154. The following table compares the rate of food grains during the year with the figures of the preceding year:—

	AJMERE TEHSIL.						DEAWAR TEHSIL.						TODGURH TEHSIL.					
	RATE PER RUPEE.				Average price current.*		RATE PER RUPEE.				Average price current.*		RATE PER RUPEE.				Average price current.*	
	1888-89.		1889-90.				1888-89.		1889-90.				1888-89.		1889-90.			
	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.		
	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.		
Wheat	12	12	13	2	16	...	13	8	14	...	18	6	14	8	14	...	20	5
Barley	17	12	21	...	24	...	19	12	21	12	28	5	20	...	23	8	30	8
Gram	19	...	19	...	23	...	21	...	20	...	25	9	18	8	18	8	26	...
Indian corn	15	...	21	...	22	...	16	10	20	...	28	7	18	...	23	...	31	10
Jowar	16	8	20	12	23	8	17	...	18	8	24	7	17	...	19	...	26	8
Bajra	14	...	17	...	19	12	15	12	18	...	23	8	15	8	16	8	24	4
Rice	3	...	4	...	8	12	8	2	8	...	7	6	8	...	8	...	20	5
Urud-ki-dal	11	8	12	...	16	...	1	12	11	8	18	14	13	2	14	...	23	4
Sugar	3	6	3	4	...	...	3	12	3	8	...	...	3	12	3	4	...	...
Ghi	1	4	1	5	...	...	1	7	1	6	...	...	1	7	1	6	...	...
Salt	12	...	12	2	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	11	8	11	4	...	...

* Vide page 94 of Mr. LaTouche's Settlement Report.

These prices cannot be taken as altogether indicative of local conditions, as considerable quantities of grain, &c., are imported and exported.

A.—IMPERIAL, REVENUE, AND FINANCE.

155. *Land Revenue.*—The demand and collections of the year 1889-90 are as below:—

HEADS.	Outstanding balance on 1st April 1889.	Demand for 1889-90.	TOTAL.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Balance on 31st March 1890.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Ajmere-Merwara—							
Land Revenue { Fixed	18	3,09,227	3,09,245	3,09,240	5	3,09,245	...
Variable	12	48,209	48,221	48,127	...	48,127	94
Water Revenue	...	66,352	66,352	66,352	...	66,352	...
Miscellaneous Receipts	...	6,252	6,252	6,252	...	6,252	...
TOTAL	30	4,30,070	4,30,100	4,30,001	5	4,30,006	94

156. *Demand*.—The total demand for 1889-90, exclusive of the previous balance, amounted to R4,30,070, against R4,43,147 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of R13,077 as per margin. There is a decrease of R6,349 in the demand of the variable villages when compared with the figures of the preceding year, but the amount is still above the standard demand by R2,180. Last year the

kharif harvest, being an exceptionally good one, was assessed at a higher rate, while the year under review was comparatively a poor one.

The increase under "Miscellaneous" is merely nominal, and is explained by the fact that last year the revenue was abnormally increased by the abolition, under orders of the Government of India, of the Pachotra Fund, and crediting to Imperial Revenues the amount which had accrued to the credit of this Fund.

The increase under the head "Land Revenue" is due to the fact that during the year under report the amount of the Pachotra Fund was credited to Land Revenue, fixed.

The decrease under the head "Water Revenue" is explained by the fact that the area irrigated during the year under report was assessed at $\frac{3}{4}$ th rate, owing to the deficiency of water in the tanks for the rabi irrigation.

157. *Collections*.—The aggregate demand for the year, including arrears, fell from R4,43,353 in 1888-89 to R4,30,100. Of this amount, R4,30,001, or 99·97 per cent. against R4,42,706 or 99·85 per cent. in the preceding year, were collected, leaving a balance of R99. Of this balance R5 were remitted on account of Land Revenue.

The balance outstanding at the end of the year amounted to R94, against R30 in the preceding year, and no coercive process was issued for the collection of revenue during the year under review.

158. *Trust Lands*.—The table below shows the amounts credited to the estates managed by the Government on behalf of jagirdars and others:—

HEADS.								Akheri.	Derathu.	Total.
								R	R	R
1. Land Revenue, fixed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	2,272	2,272
2. Ditto variable	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	309	259	568
3. Water Revenue, fixed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	137	161
4. Ditto variable	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	1,371	1,431
TOTAL								393	4,039	4,432

The demand was collected in full. As compared with the preceding year there were few variations calling for remarks. The claims of the Thakurs of Masuda and Khurwa to certain villages in Merwara were finally settled, the former being allowed an annual grant of R4,000 and the latter of R1,000, and the system of keeping personal ledger accounts of these Thakurs was discontinued during the year under review.

159. *Settlement Operations*.—The assessment work of the fixed and fluctuating villages was carried on by the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner under the direction of the Assistant Commissioners.

160. *Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883)*.—The balance of loans outstanding at the commencement of the year under review amounted to R12,415, and R3,960 were granted during the year as loans for the improvement of land. This raised the total of advances made, including those of previous years, to R16,375, against R14,823 in the preceding year.

The total demand of the year, including interest, amounted to R5,988. Of this sum, R5,546 were collected, of which R4,681 were on account of principal and R865 on account of interest, leaving a balance of R442 due from the Nimode estate. The amount of advances outstanding at the close of the year under review amounted to R11,694, against R12,416 in the preceding year.

161. *Loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884)*.—The balance outstanding at the commencement of the year under this head was R4,653, and R2,427 were advanced during the year under review, thus making a total of R7,080 as advances. The demand for the year was R4,301; of this sum R4,300 were collected, leaving a balance of R1. The total amount of advances outstanding on the 31st March 1890 was R3,104.

IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

162. *Opium*.—During the year under review no opium was brought to the scales at Ajmere for exportation to Bombay, the reason being apparently that the duty fixed for Ajmere is R25

in excess of that fixed for Indore; but 205 chests of opium were exported to the Punjab, and an amount of Rs43,113 on account of duty recovered, which, under the orders of the Government of India, was remitted to the Commissioner of Excise, Punjab.

163. *Excise.*—The receipts under the chief heads of excise derived during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 are as below:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	R	R
Country liquor	58,987	1,54,677
European „	2,168	1,973
Drugs { ganja and charas	5,375	4,185
{ opium, chandu and madak	10,430	7,925
Fines and forfeitures	197	...
Miscellaneous	4,466	5,744
TOTAL	81,623	1,74,504

164. The distillery system remained in force during the year. The abkari farm of Ajmere-Merwara was leased for three years (1889-90 to 1891-92) to Mr. Noursoji Rustomji of Kalianwala at an annual guarantee of Rs1,25,351, the lease granted to Mr. Pestonji Naserwanji Ginnwala, having expired on the 31st March 1889. The receipts from country liquor realized during the year under review amounted to Rs1,54,677, against Rs58,987 in the preceding year. The receipts realized during the year include Rs41,013 on account of arrears for 1888-89. Of the guaranteed amount of Rs1,25,351 for the year only Rs1,13,664 were realized. The balance of Rs11,687 includes Rs3,686 refunded to the former abkari contractor and Rs,001 recovered in April 1890.

165. The following statement shows the quantities of spirit manufactured and issued from the Ajmere Distillery during the year:—

PARTICULARS.	15° Up.	25° Up.	50° Up.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Opening stock of spirit	601	1,814	3,073
Spirit drawn during the year	2,640	33,570	91,272
TOTAL	3,241	35,384	94,345
Issued on permits for shops	3,050	35,162	37,235
„ to Deoli Agency . . . . .	...	...	600
Spirit of 50° Up redistilled to 15° and 25° Up . . . . .	...	...	56,086
Loss from dryage	191	222	424
Closing stock . . . . .	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,241	35,384	94,345

In addition to the spirit shown in the foregoing table as “opening stock,” which the outgoing contractor made over to the present farmer on account of one month’s supply under Clause 16 of the license, 3,015 gallons remaining unsold at the shops and depôts of the District on the 31st March 1889 were also taken over by the farmer at a price of Rs2,178. On this liquor a refund of duty, amounting to Rs3,686, which in fact formed part and parcel of the guaranteed amount for 1888-89, was inadvertently given to the outgoing contractor, who, on being asked to refund the amount, has now submitted a memorial.

166. The subjoined statement shows how the liquor removed from the distillery to the interior of the district during the year 1889-90 was disposed of.

KIND OF LIQUOR.	Opening balance in shops and depôts.	Received during the year.	TOTAL.	Sold.	Dryage.	Closing balance.	VALUE OF LIQUOR SOLD DURING THE YEAR.	
							At the market rate.	Actual.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	R	R
15° Up	295	3050	3345	2,454	152	739	11,043	11,065
25° Up	2,095	35,162	37,257	23,817	1,021	12,419	89,314	80,895
50° Up	625	37,235	37,860	26,593	815	10,452	79,780	56,966
TOTAL	3,015	75,447	78,462	52,864	1,988	23,610	1,50,137	1,48,666

From this statement the figures of the three shops at the Deoli Agency have been excluded, they being situated in Meywar territory and not being included in the contract. By special arrangement they are in the hands of the Ajmere contractor in order to prevent smuggling.

167. The sale proceeds of liquor during the year fell from R1,66,640 to R1,48,866, showing a decrease of R17,774. After deducting R1,30,271 from this on account of price of the contract and contribution towards the cost of preventive establishment, there remained R18,595 to meet the cost of distillation and sale, against R61,720 in the preceding year. These expenses, as given by the contractor, amounted to R37,974, causing an apparent loss of about R19,000 to the farmer.

168. The large decrease in sale is mainly attributed to the large quantities of liquor said to have been stored up by the people at the time the last contract expired, when the outgoing contractor disposed of his liquor at a very cheap price. One hundred and eighty-seven gallons of toddy was sold by the contractor at R105 during the year under review.

169. The number of shops for the retail sale of country liquors was 152 (excluding 3 in the Deoli Agency). Shops for the wholesale and retail vend of European liquor numbered 13, against 14 last year. There were 2 licenses for refreshment room and hotel and 2 for consumption on premises. The number of drug shops was the same as last year, *viz.*, 38.

170. The receipts from the sale of the farm of drugs fell from R15,805 to R13,110, the decrease being R440 in the sale of the monopoly for the vend of bhang, ganja, and charas, and that of R2,255 in opium, madak, and chandu.

171. The incidence per head of the population of the total excise revenue stood at 5 annas 10 pies, as contrasted with 2 annas and 9 pies last year.

172. Of 112 persons prosecuted for offences against the Abkari and Opium Laws, 96 or 85 per cent. were convicted.

173. The amount of duty to be adjusted in the accounts of Ajmere-Merwara on account of importation of Shahjehanpur rum was R5,294, against R3,702 in the preceding year.

174. *Stamps.*—The revenue derived from non-judicial and judicial stamps amounted to R2,38,886, against R2,42,174 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of R3,288. The details are given in the following table:—

	Receipts.		Charges.		Net receipts.		Difference.
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
NON-JUDICIAL.							
Foreign Bills	22,462	17,836	1,480	1,197	20,982	16,639	—4,343
One-anna receipt stamps	72,315	70,856	4,845	4,792	67,470	66,064	—1,406
Hundi stamps	7,215	8,946	320	379	6,895	8,567	+1,672
Impressed sheets	43,124	40,233	2,713	2,426	40,411	37,807	—2,604
Stamp duty and miscellaneous	667	1,093	...	...	667	1,093	+426
TOTAL .	1,45,783	1,38,964	9,358	8,794	1,36,425	1,30,170	—6,255
JUDICIAL.							
Court-fee stamps	96,084	99,390	11,187	12,218	84,897	87,172	+2,275
Paper for judicial petitions	20	50	1	3	19	47	+28
Stamp for copies . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recoveries in pauper suits	287	482	55	...	232	482	+250
TOTAL .	96,391	99,922	11,243	12,221	85,148	87,701	+2,553
GRAND TOTAL .	2,42,174	2,38,886	20,601	21,015	2,21,573	2,17,871	—3,702
As per account of the Comptroller of India Treasuries.							
Stamps	2,41,887	2,38,404	10,346	10,110	...	...	...
Law and Justice (recoveries in pauper suits and process serving establishment)	287	482	8,605	8,452	...	...	...
Refunds and draw-backs (refunds of stamp revenue) . . . . .	...	...	1,650	2,453	...	...	...
TOTAL .	2,42,174	2,38,886	20,601	21,015	...	...	...

175. Under Non-judicial Stamps decrease is noticeable under all heads except Hundi, Stamps, and Stamp duty, &c., the decrease being particularly remarkable in Foreign Bill stamps, the sale of which has been steadily decreasing, owing chiefly to the introduction of the postal money order system and the use of currency notes for the payment of tribute by the Native States.

176. Under Judicial Stamps increase is apparent under all heads, the receipts from Court Fee Stamps being by Rs2,275 in excess of the realizations of the preceding year, when the income from this source was exceptionally low.

177. The charges show a noticeable increase under "Refunds" and a decrease under "Discount." The variations under other heads are trifling. The figures are compared under each head below:—

	1888-89.	18-90.
	R	R
1. Discount	9,213	8,812
2. Refunds	1,050	2,453
3. Process serving establishment	8,605	8,452
4. Office establishment and contingencies	1,133	1,268
TOTAL	20,601	21,015

178. The number of licensed vendors increased from 48 to ~~48~~ ⁴⁷⁹⁷ 49 the year. Of these 6 were official and 47 non-official vendors.

179. The number of persons punished for wilful breach of the Stamp Act rose from 62 in the preceding year to 68. Fines were inflicted in all cases.

180. Out of Rs3,358 outstanding at the beginning of the year on account of cost in pauper suits, only Rs182 were recovered. A greater part of the balance is reported to be irrecoverable and will have to be written off.

181. *Income Tax.*—The financial results of the income tax for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 are compared in the following table:—

PARTICULARS.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference.
RECEIPTS.	R	R	R
Outstanding balance	389	780*	+391
Demand { Original	1,00,443	1,07,268	+6,825
{ Final	99,712	1,06,991	+7,279
Penalties . . . . .	...	...	...
Total for collection	1,00,101	1,07,771	+7,670
Amount collected	99,153	1,02,472	+3,319
Amount collected in excess of demand	23	...	—23
Remissions	148	...	—148
Balances	800	5,299	+4,499
EXPENDITURE.			
Commission on amount collected by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company from the Railway employes, at 2 per cent.	862	873	+11
Establishment, Contingencies, and Refunds	761	469	—292
TOTAL	1,623	1,312	—281
Balance net income	97,553	1,01,130	+3,577

* Rupees 20 were remitted and struck off the balance.

182. The final assessment of the year shows an increase of Rs7,279 over the figures of the previous year, and this increase is due to the revision of the assessment as well as to the increase in the number of assesseees whose income was more than Rs2,000 per annum.

The Judicial Assistant Commissioner, who is in special charge of the Income Tax Office, is of opinion that the assessment is still very incomplete and defective, and that it would pay Government well to allow us a sufficient establishment. The district officials, who are already overburdened with work, cannot afford the necessary time for local enquiry, which is absolutely essential in consideration of the unpopularity of the tax, which causes every body concerned to evade payment by every possible expedient. The Collector of Income Tax agrees in this

opinion, and I join with him in saying, that unless a special officer competent to examine all sorts of accounts and sufficiently well paid to make it possible to entrust him with local enquiries, is allowed for this district, the defects in assessment will not be rectified.

183. Of the 3,050 persons originally assessed, 133 against 134 in the preceding year filed petitions of objections, of which 24 against 42 were accepted; 3 appeals filed against the orders of the Collector were rejected.

184. Of the total number of the tax-payers (2,676), 154 and 9, against 156 and 12 in 1888-89 respectively, received salaries and pensions from Government. These paid R12,443, against 12,439 in the preceding year on account of tax. One thousand two hundred and sixty-seven persons, against 1,228, chiefly Railway employes, who received salaries, pensions, annuities or gratuities from local authorities, companies or private employes, paid R45,172, as compared with R45,566 in 1888-89. Six hundred and thirty-eight money-lenders paid R16,083, against 742 and R12,863 in the preceding year, and 118 against 129 merchants in piece-goods paid R2,218, as contrasted with R2,460 in 1888-89.

185. The number of tax-payers, according to their income, is classified and compared with the previous year in the following table :—

	1888-89.		1889-90.		DIFFERENCE.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		R		R		R
R500 to R1,000	1,793	18,321	1,639	18,318	-154	-4,262
R1,000 to R2,000	681	18,321	552	18,318	-79	-2,449
R2,000 to R5,000	346	26,254	373	27,872	+27	+1,618
R5,000 to R20,000	72	15,721	96	20,677	+24	+4,956
R20,000 to R1,00,000	11	9,126	14	9,844	+3	+718
R1,00,000 and more	2	6,237	2	8,857	...	+2,620
TOTAL	2,855	98,239	2,676	1,01,440	-179	+3,201
Interest on Government securities	...	914	...	1,080	...	+166
GRAND TOTAL	2,855	99,153	2,676	1,02,520	...	+3,367

186. *Pensions.*—There were 129 pensioners on the list on 1st April 1889, drawing an aggregate amount of R22,779 per annum, as compared with 123 pensioners drawing R22,375 on the corresponding date of 1888. Of these 8 pensions, amounting to R1,430, lapsed or were transferred to other treasuries during the year, 14 pensions, amounting to R5,485, were newly granted, and 2 pensions, worth R1,258, were transferred from other treasuries. Thus the number of pensioners and the value of pensions at the close of the year were 137 and R28,092 respectively. Of these 131, with an aggregate sum of R27,938, were for life and 6, worth R154, in perpetuity.

187. *Revenue Business.*—Of the 13,816 cases for disposal during the year, 13,777 cases were decided, leaving 39 cases pending at the close of the year. Last year the number of cases for disposal was 4,436, or about one-third of the number of this year, the increase being chiefly in registration cases.

188. *Suits to which Government was a party.*—Two suits were instituted to which Government was a party. Neither of them was decided till the close of the year. The amount of outstanding decrees of civil suits passed in favour of Government was, as reported last year, R677. Of this a sum of R175 is reported to be irrecoverable, and an application has been received for its remission.

189. *Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes.*—One rood and 15 poles land was acquired for the extension of Sarra Ghata Road in Merwara, and R57 were paid on account of compensation from the District Funds.

B.—REVENUE AND FINANCE, OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

190. *District Funds.*—The opening balance of the year was R29,973, and this, with the receipts of the year, which amounted to R30,578, made up a total sum of R60,551 available for expenditure. Of this sum R27,610 were spent during the year, leaving a balance of R32,941, of which R7,000 are held in Government paper

191. The details of income and expenditure are shown in the Tabular Statements I and II below :—

TABLE I.—INCOME.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	1889-90.							Estimate for 1889-90.	Actuals for 1888-89.
	NAME OF FUND.								
	Road.	School.	Dak.	Nazul.	Staging bungalow.	Dispensaries.	TOTAL.		
1. Cesses	13,343	6,672	834	...	...	...	20,849	20,800	21,297
2. Contributions	521	960	...	...	...	3,364	4,845	5,385	8,401
3. School fees . . . . .	...	721	...	...	...	...	721	400	441
4. Sale proceeds of grass, dry wood, babul pods, fruits and flowers	527	...	...	63	...	...	590	650	467
5. Interest . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	280	280	280	280
6. Rent of lands and buildings . . . . .	...	...	...	138	1,357	...	1,495	1,400	1,257
7. Pushkar Fair toll receipts	923	...	...	...	...	...	923	1,200	392
8. Sale of buildings . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	511
9. Miscellaneous	777	9	6	68	15	...	875	...	269
TOTAL	16,091	8,362	840	269	1,372	3,644	30,578	...	...
Estimate for 1889-90	15,337	8,016	832	450	1,300	4,180	...	30,116	...
Actuals for 1888-89	17,122	8,235	852	1,098	1,211	4,797	...	...	33,315

192. The decrease under the head "Contributions" is merely nominal, as in 1888-89 Rs 2,574 on account of special contributions from private persons towards widening the Pokhar Ghat Road was credited to this head, while the only amount realized on account of arrears in this respect was Rs 171 during the year under report. The increase in school-fees is due to the introduction of a higher rate of fee for mahajans and other well-to-do classes of the community. The increase in rent of lands and buildings does not call for any remarks. The Pokhar Toll was introduced during the year, and Rs 923 were realized from this source. The income from shop tax was credited in April 1890, and is consequently not shown in the figures for the year under review. The income from sale of buildings during the year 1888-89 was explained in the review of the last year. No sale or exchange of buildings took place during this year. The subscriptions from European and Native gentlemen towards the Dispensary Fund were smaller than those collected in the last year. The increase under the head "Miscellaneous" is mainly due to a refund of Rs 677 made by the Public Works Department on account of the Pokhar Ghat Road.

193. TABLE II.—EXPENDITURE.

FUNDS.	1889-90.						Estimate for 1889-90.	Actuals for 1888-89.
	Civil charges.	PUBLIC WORKS.				TOTAL.		
		Original works.	Repairs.	Establish- ment.	Tools and plant.			
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1. Road Fund	1,353	1,094	6,412	750	113	9,722	14,108	18,427
2. School Fund	7,230	16	...	2	...	7,248	9,055	7,632
3. Dāk Fund	760	...	...	...	...	760	844	761
4. Staging Bungalow Fund	882	...	137	14	2	1,035	1,307	1,246
5. Nazul Fund	4,834	...	...	...	...	4,834	570	375
6. Dispensary Fund	3,894	...	117	...	...	4,011	3,930	3,887
TOTAL	18,953	1,110	6,666	766	115	27,610	...	...
Estimate for 1889-90	15,790	3,600	9,021	1,221	182	...	29,814	...
Actuals for 1888-89	14,397	3,516	12,565	1,608	242	...	...	32,323

194. The large increase in "Civil Charges" is mainly due to Rs 3,650 having been paid to the Ajmere Municipal Committee as compensation for the maintenance of roads taken away from the District Board, and Rs 800 spent on the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor.

The secharges also include R663, against R917 in the previous year spent on public works executed through the civil officers.

195. The public works charges incurred through the agency of that department amounted to R8,657, against R17,931 in 1888-89. The original work done during the year was the completion of widening of the Pokhar Ghat Road, which was commenced during the year 1888-89. The excessive expenditure under this head in the last year was due, as explained in the last year's review, to the widening of the Pokhar Ghat Road, for which a special subscription had been collected.

196. The expenditure on repairs to roads and buildings was R6,666, as compared with R12,565 during the previous year. The reason of such a large difference, as explained by the Chairman in his report, is that the expenditure was purposely kept low in order to bring a balance in the fund, which for many years past has found it difficult to make the receipts balance the expenditure. The roads in the district were repaired only where repairs were absolutely necessary. These roads all require extensive repairs, and the Chairman says, with a sufficient balance at command, the Board intend to take vigorous action so as to effect more or less permanent improvements, as they are in such a state that small repairs here and there prove waste of money.

197. The Chairman brings to notice the demands for increase of grants-in-aid of education. There are at present no funds to meet this increased demand, but it is hoped that the recent increase in the school-fees and contributions from well-to-do persons, whose co-operation in this matter it is intended to enlist, will bring in the funds for this purpose. The chief difficulty is experienced in getting sufficiently well-educated teachers on the rates of pay that are given at present.

CANTONMENT FUND, NASIRABAD.

198. The opening balance of the Fund on the 1st April 1889 was R1,371, and R31,790 were received during the year, thus making a total of R33,161 available for expenditure during the year 1889-90.

As compared with the receipts of the last year, there is an increase of R5,959, in the receipts of the year under review, which is explained by the Cantonment Magistrate to be due to the arrears of land dues outstanding at the close of the year 1888-89 having been collected during 1889-90, and to importation of a larger quantity of dutiable goods, which resulted in increased Octroi income.

199. The actual expenditure of the year amounted to R26,969, against R32,432 in the preceding year. This left a closing balance of R6,192 at the end of the year. The decrease of R5,463 was due to reduction in the pay of establishment and contingent charges of the Lock Hospital and also in expenditure on some other heads.

200. The receipts amounting to R31,790, against R25,831 in the preceding year, were derived from the following sources:—

	R
I. Income from land, the property of the Funds	10,138
IV. Assessed Taxes	17,040
V. Police	1,250
VII. Minor Departments	1,176
VIII. Interest on Government securities	396
IX. Miscellaneous	1,454
X. Public Works	224
XI. Deposits and Advances	112
TOTAL	31,790

201. The details of expenditure, amounting to R26,969, are as below:—

	R
2. Refunds	5
3. Charges on collection of revenue	912
4. General Administration	2,310
6. Police	5,139
8. Medical	2,268
9. Minor Departments	8,013
11. Miscellaneous	5,242
12. Public Works	2,829
13. Deposits and Advances	251
TOTAL	26,969

202. No original Public Works were executed during the year under report.

LOCAL FUNDS.

203. The total receipts and expenditure during 1889-90 of the Local Funds, which are not controlled by the District Board, but by Government, are compared with the figures of the previous year in the following table :—

	RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	R	R	R	R
<i>Incorporated Funds.</i>				
Pound Fund	4,116	3,582	3,247	3,508
Putwari Fund	33,515	33,604	28,290	32,167
TOTAL	37,631	37,586	31,537	35,675
<i>Excluded Funds.</i>				
Police Clothing Fund	7,126	6,911	4,840	7,449
Police Chanda Fund	1,264	1,912	1,241	2,122
Town Chowkidari Fund	2,169	4,331	1,474	1,539
Nasirabad Octroi Fund	20,279	20,883	20,337	20,905
TOTAL	30,838	34,137	27,892	32,015

204. The increase in charges in the Putwari Fund is nominal, and is due to the pay of putwaris for February 1889 having been drawn during the year.

The increase in the income of the Town Chowkidari Fund is due to the introduction of the new Chowkidari Rules, under which the pay of rural Chowkidars are provided from a cess and levied annually from each village in which the watchman serves. The amount when realized is credited into the Treasury and disbursed by the District Superintendent of Police. The reason why there has been no corresponding increase on the expenditure side may be explained by the fact that the Chowkidars have been gradually appointed after the 1st January last, and their pay is drawn by monthly bills in arrear, while the receipts are collected in advance by half-yearly instalments after each crop.

Other variations do not call for any special remark.

PART VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

205. *Births.*—Births registered in 1889 numbered 11,473, against 11,195 in 1888, showing an increase of 278. Of these 6,406 were males and 5,067 females. The ratio per mille of population was 24.90, against 24.29 in the previous year. In every 100 births there were 55.84 males and 44.16 females, and for every hundred males there were 79.09 females. The corresponding figures for 1888 were 54.95, 45.05 and 81.97 respectively.

206. *Deaths.*—There was an increase of 3,139 in the number of deaths recorded in 1889 (11,314) as compared with 1888. The ratio of deaths per mille was 24.55, against 17.74 in the previous year, the mean ratio per mille during previous five years being 20.86. The death-rate of males per 1,000 of male population was 25.21, and of females per 1,000 of female population was 23.78. The greatest mortality this year occurred in the first quarter and the least in the third, while the ratio in the second and fourth quarters was nearly the same.

207. *Causes of Death.*—The following table compares the total number of deaths recorded from diseases and injuries during the past two years, and shows an increase under all heads except "Injuries," the number of which was nearly the same in both years :—

YEAR.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	Other causes.	TOTAL.
1888	13	681	5,057	1,159	283	982	8,175
1889	55	1,686	6,691	1,361	280	1,241	11,314
Differences	+ 42	+ 1,005	+ 1,634	+ 202	—3	+ 259	+ 3,139

The secharges also include R663, against R917 in the previous year spent on public works executed through the civil officers.

195. The public works charges incurred through the agency of that department amounted to R8,657, against R17,931 in 1888-89. The original work done during the year was the completion of widening of the Pokhar Ghat Road, which was commenced during the year 1888-89. The excessive expenditure under this head in the last year was due, as explained in the last year's review, to the widening of the Pokhar Ghat Road, for which a special sub-scription had been collected.

196. The expenditure on repairs to roads and buildings was R6,666, as compared with R12,565 during the previous year. The reason of such a large difference, as explained by the Chairman in his report, is that the expenditure was purposely kept low in order to bring a balance in the fund, which for many years past has found it difficult to make the receipts balance the expenditure. The roads in the district were repaired only where repairs were absolutely necessary. These roads all require extensive repairs, and the Chairman says, with a sufficient balance at command, the Board intend to take vigorous action so as to effect more or less permanent improvements, as they are in such a state that small repairs here and there prove waste of money.

197. The Chairman brings to notice the demands for increase of grants-in-aid of education. There are at present no funds to meet this increased demand, but it is hoped that the recent increase in the school-fees and contributions from well-to-do persons, whose co-operation in this matter it is intended to enlist, will bring in the funds for this purpose. The chief difficulty is experienced in getting sufficiently well-educated teachers on the rates of pay that are given at present.

CANTONMENT FUND, NASIRABAD.

198. The opening balance of the Fund on the 1st April 1889 was R1,371, and R31,790 were received during the year, thus making a total of R33,161 available for expenditure during the year 1889-90.

As compared with the receipts of the last year, there is an increase of R5,959, in the receipts of the year under review, which is explained by the Cantonment Magistrate to be due to the arrears of land dues outstanding at the close of the year 1888-89 having been collected during 1889-90, and to importation of a larger quantity of dutiable goods, which resulted in increased Octroi income.

199. The actual expenditure of the year amounted to R26,969, against R32,432 in the preceding year. This left a closing balance of R6,192 at the end of the year. The decrease of R5,463 was due to reduction in the pay of establishment and contingent charges of the Lock Hospital and also in expenditure on some other heads.

200. The receipts amounting to R31,790, against R25,831 in the preceding year, were derived from the following sources:—

	R
I. Income from land, the property of the Funds	10,138
IV. Assessed Taxes	17,040
V. Police	1,250
VII. Minor Departments	1,176
VIII. Interest on Government securities	396
IX. Miscellaneous	1,454
X. Public Works	224
XI. Deposits and Advances	112
TOTAL	31,790

201. The details of expenditure, amounting to R26,969, are as below:—

	R
2. Refunds	5
3. Charges on collection of revenue	912
4. General Administration	2,310
6. Police	5,139
8. Medical	2,268
9. Minor Departments	8,013
11. Miscellaneous	5,242
12. Public Works	2,829
13. Deposits and Advances	251
TOTAL	26,969

202. No original Public Works were executed during the year under report.

LOCAL FUNDS.

203. The total receipts and expenditure during 1889-90 of the Local Funds, which are not controlled by the District Board, but by Government, are compared with the figures of the previous year in the following table :—

	RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	R	R	R	R
<i>Incorporated Funds.</i>				
Pound Fund	4,116	3,982	3,247	3,508
Putwari Fund	33,515	33,604	28,290	32,167
TOTAL	37,631	37,586	31,537	35,675
<i>Excluded Funds.</i>				
Police Clothing Fund	7,126	6,911	4,840	7,449
Police Chanda Fund	1,264	1,912	1,241	2,122
Town Chowkidari Fund	2,169	4,331	1,474	1,539
Nasirabad Octroi Fund	20,279	20,983	20,337	20,905
TOTAL	30,838	34,137	27,892	32,015

204. The increase in charges in the Putwari Fund is nominal, and is due to the pay of putwaris for February 1889 having been drawn during the year.

The increase in the income of the Town Chowkidari Fund is due to the introduction of the new Chowkidari Rules, under which the pay of rural Chowkidars are provided from a cess and levied annually from each village in which the watchman serves. The amount when realized is credited into the Treasury and disbursed by the District Superintendent of Police. The reason why there has been no corresponding increase on the expenditure side may be explained by the fact that the Chowkidars have been gradually appointed after the 1st January last, and their pay is drawn by monthly bills in arrear, while the receipts are collected in advance by half-yearly instalments after each crop.

Other variations do not call for any special remark.

PART VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

205. *Births.*—Births registered in 1889 numbered 11,473, against 11,195 in 1888, showing an increase of 278. Of these 6,406 were males and 5,067 females. The ratio per mille of population was 24.90, against 24.29 in the previous year. In every 100 births there were 55.84 males and 44.16 females, and for every hundred males there were 79.09 females. The corresponding figures for 1888 were 54.95, 45.05 and 81.97 respectively.

206. *Deaths.*—There was an increase of 3,139 in the number of deaths recorded in 1889 (11,314) as compared with 1888. The ratio of deaths per mille was 24.55, against 17.74 in the previous year, the mean ratio per mille during previous five years being 20.86. The death-rate of males per 1,000 of male population was 25.21, and of females per 1,000 of female population was 23.78. The greatest mortality this year occurred in the first quarter and the least in the third, while the ratio in the second and fourth quarters was nearly the same.

207. *Causes of Death.*—The following table compares the total number of deaths recorded from diseases and injuries during the past two years, and shows an increase under all heads except "Injuries," the number of which was nearly the same in both years :—

YEAR.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	Other causes.	TOTAL.
1888	13	681	5,057	1,159	233	982	8,175
1889	55	1,686	6,691	1,361	280	1,241	11,314
Differences	+42	+1,005	+1,634	+202	—3	+259	+3,139

The increase in cases of small-pox and fevers was most marked. Cholera cases show an increase of 42. Out of the 55 deaths from this disease, 29 occurred in the city of Ajmere and its suburbs.

208. The next table shows deaths according to age, periods, and how far they bear on the general mortality :—

AGE PERIODS.	Population according to census of 1881.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Percentage on total deaths.
Deaths under 1 year	18,812	2,503	133.05	22.12
„ 1 year and above, but under 5 years.	49,904	2,907	58.25	25.69
„ 5 years „ „ 10 „	58,806	597	10.15	5.28
„ 10 „ „ „ 15 „	36,983	239	6.46	2.11
„ 15 „ „ „ 20 „	39,333	222	5.64	1.96
„ 20 „ „ „ 30 „	92,955	786	8.45	6.95
„ 30 „ „ „ 40 „	70,315	820	11.66	7.25
„ 40 „ „ „ 50 „	45,092	933	20.68	8.25
„ 50 „ „ „ 60 „	29,106	1,117	38.38	9.87
„ 60 and upwards	19,416	1,190	61.28	10.52
TOTAL	4,60,722	11,314	24.55	100

The mortality amongst infants under one year, and children above one year, but under five years, was higher than in 1888 ; it amounted to 47.81 per cent. of the total number of deaths, against 43.09 per cent. in the previous year. Small-pox was prevalent throughout the year and was most fatal in the first and second quarters. Of the total number of deaths from this disease, 515 were among infants under one year and 1,128 among children of one year and above, but under 12 years.

209. The number of deaths registered according to castes, and the ratio per mille of population, are detailed below :—

CASTE.	Population according to census of 1881.	Number of deaths registered in		Ratio of deaths per mille of population.		Percentage on total deaths.	
		1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Hindus	400,337	7,080	9,870	17.68	24.65	86.60	87.24
Mahamadans	57,809	1,065	1,417	18.42	24.51	13.03	12.52
Other classes	2,576	30	27	11.64	10.48	.37	.24
TOTAL	460,722	8,175	11,314	17.74	24.55	100	100

Hindus include Brahmins, Rajputs, castes of good social position, inferior and impure castes, as well as aboriginal castes and tribes, while “Other classes” comprise Parsis, Eurasians, Christians, Jews, and Sikhs.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

210. *Dispensaries.*—The number of Government dispensaries in Ajmere-Merwara was the same as in 1888, viz., 7. There was no change in their class or situation.

211. The total number of patients—in-door and out-door—treated during the year was 38,294, against 37,595 in 1888. There was a decrease of 1,167 patients in Ajmere with a corresponding increase of 1,866 in Merwara. The decrease in the number of patients treated in Ajmere is due, in the Civil Surgeon's opinion, to the year having been on the whole a healthy one, as far as minor ailments were concerned, though the mortality in the houses of the people from small-pox, cholera, and pneumonia was greater than in the preceding year. The increase in Merwara, chiefly in the Beawar Dispensary, is attributed to the entertainment of a female hospital assistant there and the great facility afforded for medical relief to women and their children in arms. The average daily attendance of patients stood at 277.66 * per cent., against 260.47

* Men 152.89, women 49.68, children 75.09.

in the preceding year ; it was 197.24 in Ajmere and 80.42 in Merwara, against 191.47 and 69 respectively in 1888.

212. *In-door Patients.*—In-door patients numbered 474 in Ajmere and 157 in Merwara, against 581 and 170 in 1888, showing a decrease of 107 in Ajmere and of 13 in Merwara. Of the patients treated, 442 were cured, 31 relieved, 52 discharged without cure or relief, 85 died,

and 21 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of in-patients was 13·47, against 14·38 in the previous year.

213. *Out-door Patients.*—These patients numbered 37,663, against 36,844 in 1888, the number in Ajmere being 26,798, against 27,858, and in Merwara 10,865, against 8,986. The percentage of those who attended the dispensaries personally and who received aid from them through friends was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 85 and 15 respectively.

214. *Classes and Sexes.*—Of the total number of patients treated, 53·88 per cent. were adult males, 16·83 adult females, and 29·29 per cent. children. The corresponding figures for 1888 were 55·31, 17·49, and 27·20 per cent. respectively. By caste 26,112 or 68·18 per cent. were Hindus, 10,484 or 27·38 per cent. Mahamadans, 107 or 28 per cent. Europeans, 435 or 1·14 per cent. Eurasians, and 1,156 or 3·02 per cent. belonged to other classes.

215. *Diseases treated.*—The principal diseases treated during 1889, as compared with 1888, are shown below :—

DISTRICTS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Syphilitic affections.	Gonorrhoea.	Rheumatism.	Ophthalmia.	Ear diseases.	Lungs and other respiratory diseases.	Diarrhoea and dyspepsia.	Skin diseases.
Ajmere . . .	35	11	498	4,203	536	368	1,010	2,767	1,349	1,689	1,175	2,404
Merwara . . .	1	...	353	1,592	330	126	313	1,708	544	727	759	766
TOTAL . . .	36	11	851	5,795	866	494	1,323	4,475	1,893	2,416	1,934	3,170
Figures for 1888 . . .	29	9	1,060	5,811	909	585	1,419	3,790	1,830	2,092	2,179	2,685
Difference . . .	+7	+2	-209	-16	-43	-91	-96	+685	+63	+324	-245	+485

In comparison with the previous year there was a notable increase in the number of cases of ophthalmia, lungs and other diseases of the respiratory system and skin diseases. Dysentery, diarrhoea and dyspepsia cases show a marked decrease.

Persons treated for injuries numbered 1,377, against 1,449 in 1888; of these 1,066, against 1,179, were in Ajmere, and 311, against 270, in Merwara. The number of minor operations performed during the year was 2,857, against 3,738 in 1888.

There were 139 major operations followed by 1 death, as against 204 operations and 5 deaths in 1888. As in the previous year, about one-fourth of the operations were on the eye and its appendages. Cures were effected in 119 cases.

216. *Finance.*—Income and expenditure on Medical Relief are set forth in the following table :—

RECEIPTS.			CHARGES.	
HEADS.	Amount.	TOTAL.	HEADS.	Amount.
	R	R		R
Balance on 1st January 1889 . . .	...	9,505	Dispensaries	8,296
From Government—			Lunatic Asylum	807
In cash	16,958	...	General charges	12,486
Europe medicines	816	17,774	TOTAL	21,589
Municipal and other Local Funds . . .	...	1,435	Balance on the 31st December 1889 . . .	9,607
Other sources . . . . .	...	2,482	TOTAL	31,196
TOTAL . . . . .	...	31,196		

The cost of dispensaries amounted to R8,296, against R8,591 in the previous year. The general charges show a large decrease of R1,429, as compared with the previous year which is attributed to the change in the *personnel* of the Civil Surgeon at Ajmere. Dispen— noted in the margin show debit balances or 105 number 1889 as cited against them. T— the dispensary at Pisangan are in G 2 e

Kekri	R 1,094
Pisangan	833
Todgarh	719

debit balances against the Kekri and Todgarh Dispensaries show an increase over the figures of 1888. The remark in paragraph 213 of the last year's report that the Todgarh Dispensary is now out of debt was made through inadvertence. There was a debit balance of Rs527 against that dispensary on 31st December 1888. Arrangements have lately been made to raise a further sum of Rs100 by subscriptions at Todgarh and some of the villages in that pargannah, and it is believed the financial position of this dispensary will show better results in future.

217. *General Remarks.*—The dispensaries at Ajmere and Beawar are under the immediate control of the Civil Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon respectively, and were inspected by the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana.

SANITATION:

218. There is nothing noteworthy under this head this year. The conservancy tramway in Ajmere continues to work well, and the cisterns for dhobis and bathing places for the public maintain their popularity. The water works for the city of Ajmere have been working throughout the year since their opening. The Anasagar lake is the chief source on which our water-supply depends, and the catchment area of this lake is very closely looked after, and is, as far as possible, kept free from pollution. It is, however, to be regretted that no proper steps have yet been taken to stop the washing of persons and their clothes in the lake. The Municipal Committee had had under consideration the desirability of sinking two wells with plentiful supply of water to make their water-supply a complete success, as the water of the lake, when at a low level, is pronounced by the Government Chemical Analyser unfit for drinking purposes even after filtration. The cost of the two wells was estimated at Rs16,245 exclusive of compensation for land to be acquired for the purpose. But for want of funds the question was postponed for future consideration. Steps were also taken during the year to remedy the existing evils enumerated in paragraph 217 of the last Administration Report. As regards removal of certain huts in the suburbs of the town, the Municipal Committee recorded a resolution in July 1889, declaring the huts in question to be unfit for human habitation, and the owners or occupiers thereof were prohibited from using them for human habitation, or suffering the same to be so used. Under these orders a large number of huts have disappeared, and arrangements are being made to remove the remaining ones. The huts or roofs made of inflammable materials are also ordered to be removed. The tanneries for tanning hides were removed outside the city walls. The use of masonry cesspools has been discontinued, and iron receptacles are placed instead under the drains.

219. The sanitary condition of other towns and villages in the district remains the same as in the previous year and calls for no remarks.

220. *Vaccination.*—The following table summarises the working of the Vaccination Department for the past two years:—

YEARS.	Average number of vaccinators.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.			RE-VACCINATION.			COST.		Average number of operations by each vaccinator.
		TOTAL.	Successful.	Percentage.	TOTAL.	Successful.	Percentage.	TOTAL.	Per successful case.	
								Rs.	Pies.	
1888-89 . . .	10-83	10,641	10,314	96-92	224	173	77-23	1,165	21	1,003-23
1889-90 . . .	10-66	8,759	8,453	96-50	135	111	82-22	1,274	23	834-33

NOTE.—In former years the report and returns of vaccination were compiled for the calendar year. This year, under the orders of the Government of India, they have been compiled for the official year.

These figures show a large decrease in the number of operations performed during the year. The number of cases of successful primary vaccination decreased by 1,861 and that of re-vaccination by 62. The percentage of success in the primary cases, however, was the same as in 1888-89, viz., 96 per cent. The large falling off in the numbers operated on is attributed to the incompetency and quarrelsome habit of the Native Superintendent, the sickness of a vaccinator, and the resignation of two others, one of whom was a hard-working and intelligent man. The Native Superintendent did also less inspection work than in the previous year. A new Superintendent will be appointed for the ensuing season.

221. The total expenditure of the Vaccination Department was Rs1,274, against Rs1,165 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs661 were paid from Imperial Revenues, Rs240 from Municipal and Rs160 from the Dispensary Fund, and Rs213 were contributed by the istimardars treated,

PART VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

222. *General Statistics.*—The subjoined statement shows the attendance of pupils for the last two years :—

		NUMBER OF				AVERAGE			
		SCHOOLS.		PUPILS.		No. of pupils on the monthly roll.		Daily attendance.	
		On the 31st March.							
		1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Public Institutions	{ Ajmere .	45	45	4,116	3,799	4,007.96	3,977.68	3,487.64	3,451.24
	{ Merwara .	16	16	1,530	1,565	1,473.31	1,533.39	1,157.78	1,196.51
Private . . .	{ Advanced	26	31	831	1,043	...	...	...	...
	{ Elementary	70	73	2,366	2,401	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .		157	165	8,843	8,808	...	...	...	...

223. The number of public institutions in Ajmere and Merwara was the same as reported last year; but the number of pupils attending the Ajmere schools on the 31st March and the average attendance show a decrease, which is perhaps attributable to the enhanced rate of tuition fees introduced from the 1st of September; while there has been a slight increase in the number of students attending the Merwara public institutions.

224. The number of private advanced and elementary institutions increased by 5 and 3 respectively, and the number of pupils attending the former was 1,043, against 831 in the last year, and that of the latter 2,401, against 2,366.

225. *Religion of Pupils.*—The statement showing the classification of the pupils on 31st March 1890, according to religion or caste, both in the public and private institutions, is given below :—

RELIGION.	Public.	Private.
Europeans and Eurasians	92	...
Native Christians	84	174
Hindus	4,266	2,179
Musalmans	620	1,090
Parsees	12	...
Others	290	1
TOTAL	5,364	3,444

The total number of Hindu pupils, when compared with that of 1888-89, shows an increase of 210, that of Mahamadans a slight increase of four, while the number of pupils of Christian and other religions fell considerably.

226. *Financial Results.*—The following statements show the receipts and expenditure of the year :—

HEADS.	Receipts.	Deduct refund payments and contributions from fees and other sources.	Net expenditure.
	R	R	R
1. Imperial Revenues—			
(a) Education, Civil	44,589	3,922	40,667
(b) Public Works	3,987	...	3,987
2. District Fund—			
(a) Education, Civil	6,923	1,690	5,233
(b) Public Works	16	...	16
3. Municipal and Cantonment Funds	10,021	106	9,915
4. Fees	4,093	3,004	3,789
5. Subscriptions	330	...	330
6. Endowments and other sources—			
(a) Endowment	82	...	82
(b) Other sources	5,328	...	5,328
TOTAL	75,369	6,022	69,347
Figures for 1888-89	75,029	4,105	70,721

Expenditure.

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Imperial.	Local.	Imperial.	Local.
Direct expenditure on instruction	33,781	24,609	33,827	21,702
Indirect charges—				
(a) University . . . . .	...	...	...	...
(b) Inspection	4,760	930	5,278	930
(c) Scholarships	1,595	1,623	1,562	1,507
(d) Buildings	608	2,815	3,987	554
TOTAL	40,744	29,977	44,654	24,693
	70,721		69,347	

227. The percentage of cost under the main heads of expenditure during 1889-90, as compared with the last year, is given below :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Direct expenditure	82·56	80·07
Inspection	8·05	8·95
Scholarships	4·55	4·43
Buildings	4·84	6·55

Of the sum of R21,702 shown under head "Local," R304 were spent out of the income of fees on the pay of extra teachers, sanction to whose entertainment was subsequently received.

228. *Ajmere Government College.*—The number of pupils attending the Government College on the 31st March was 471, against 485 in 1889. The average monthly and daily attendance rose from 476·24 and 437·71 to 507·01 and 456·39 respectively. The total expenditure amounted to R23,146, against R26,894 in the previous year; of this, R21,474, against R24,887, were on account of direct expenditure, and R1,672, against R2,007, on account of indirect expenditure. The cost per boy (direct and indirect) fell from R56-7-6 to R45-9-8 on account of the increased attendance of pupils.

229. *Examinations.*—At the First Arts examination 9 candidates including 2 teachers appeared. Of these 2 boys and 1 teacher passed. Seventeen boys were sent up for the Entrance examination, but only 8 were successful.

At the Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular examination, 48 boys presented themselves, but only 17 passed.

The result, on the whole, was far from satisfactory. The Principal of the College attributes the repetition of this bad result to the same reasons which he gave last year; but as the College building has since been partially relieved of overcrowding owing to the removal of the 7th class to the Ajmere City Branch School, where some additional rooms have been constructed, and 2 additional teachers have been entertained, it is expected that better results will be achieved next year. The other classes were examined by the teachers of the College as usual.

230. *Secondary Schools.*—The number of secondary schools was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 11. Of these, 8 departmental schools were attended by 756 pupils, against 844 in the previous year on the same date, showing a decrease of 88; the average monthly and daily attendance also shows a slight falling off, which is due to the introduction of the enhanced rate of fees levied from the non-agricultural class. The arrangements made at the Kekri School for the education of the three young Thakurs of Sadara, Shokli, and Nandwara, are reported to be excellent, and the first named boy is making good progress. The working of these schools is, on the whole, satisfactory. From the 2 aided schools, 1 at Nasirabad and the other at Beawar, 6 candidates appeared at the Matriculation examination and 17 at the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class examination; of these 3 and 8 respectively passed. The Nasirabad School has made satisfactory progress and is well reported on by the Inspector of Schools. The 6 boys who appeared for the Entrance Examination were all from this institution. Great credit is due to the Rev. Mr. Robb for his untiring efforts towards the school management.

231. *Primary Schools*.—The number of Primary Schools, *viz.*, 47, in Ajmere and Merwara underwent no change. It consisted of 40 Halkabandi, 4 Girls' Schools, 2 Branch Schools at Ajmere and Beawar, and 1 European Boys' and Girls' School at Ajmere.

232. *Halkabandi Schools*.—There were 28 Halkabandi Schools in Ajmere and 12 in Merwara. The number of pupils attending these institutions on 31st March 1890 was 2,288 (*i.e.* in Ajmere 1,484 and Merwara 804), against 2,450, showing a decrease of 162. The average monthly number was 1,589.49, against 1,647.50 in the Ajmere Schools and 779.17, against 760.25 in Merwara. The daily average attendance fell from 1,994.28 to 1,936.70. In Ajmere it was 1,353.27 and in Merwara 583.43. These schools impart only elementary education. The total fees realized in the Halkabandi Schools during the year was R465, against R282, in 1888-89, due to the enhanced fees levied from the non-agriculturists.

233. *Ajmere City Branch School*.—The working of the school was satisfactory. The number of boys on the rolls on the 31st March 1890 was 441, against 514 last year, showing a decrease of 73 boys, which is due to the establishment of some private schools in the town and also to the increase in the scale of tuition fees. The average monthly and daily attendance stood at 444.36 and 404.86, against 507.47 and 470.40 respectively in 1888-89. This year only 70 boys, against 115 in the last year, were promoted and transferred to the College, owing to the 7th class being formed here at the last half-yearly examination held in November 1889. Seven additional rooms have been built in the compound of the school, which provide accommodation for the 7th class that has been removed from the College building and located here. A sum of R3,592 was spent this year on the extension of this school.

234. *Beawar City Branch School*.—This school was attended by 165 pupils on 31st March 1890, against 183 in 1888-89, showing a decrease of 18, while the average monthly and daily attendance fell from 192.73 and 164.82 to 167.17 and 141.93 respectively. Though this school has declined, it is still a very fair one. As the Mission School has still further advanced since the question of amalgamation was discussed, that question might again be considered with advantage.

235. *Girls' School*.—The number of Girls' schools was the same as in the last year, *viz.*, 4 : 2 in the Ajmere town, 1 at Pushkar, and 1 at Kekri, and the pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1890 were 132, against 130 last year. The average monthly and daily attendance stood at 133.53, and 87.83, as compared with 121.42 and 89.82 in 1888-89. These schools make very slow progress, owing to the attendance of pupils being irregular. Their attendance lasts for a short period only, as they get married at so early an age.

236. *European Boys' and Girls' School*.—The number of pupils on the rolls of the school on 31st March 1890 was 90, against 85 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 69.52 against 62.93, and the average monthly attendance 92.18, as compared with 69 in the last year. This school, though it suffers greatly from the frequent transfer of the parents of the pupils, has achieved good results.

237. *Training School*.—There are 2 schools for training teachers, 1 for masters and the other for mistresses; the former is attended by 19 pupils and the latter by 4. The average attendance shows a slight falling off.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

238. *Pushkar Fair*.—The annual Pushkar Fair which commenced on the 3rd November 1889 was concluded on the 7th idem.

239. The attendance at the fair was poorer than that of 1888. The number of persons who attended the fair was reported to be about 45,000, or three-fourths of that of last year. This diminution in attendance is believed to have been caused partly by a rumour that the water in the lake had turned red, which was supposed to indicate a coming epidemic, and partly by the imposition of the Pokhur toll, which in the neighbouring States was taken to be a poll tax levied on all who attended the fair.

240. The police, sanitary, and other arrangements during the fair were very satisfactory. No case of cholera or other epidemic occurred throughout the fair.

241. Rupees 305 or R87 less than the preceding year were realized from shop tax, and R327, against R329, were spent on the management of the fair.

The toll on traffic on the Pushkar road during the fair, the levy of which was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for the improvement and maintenance of the road, brought in a revenue of R941. The cost of collection amounted to R258. The net receipts from this source were R683.

242. The following comparative statement shows the total number of horses, bullocks, and camels brought for sale and the number sold during the past two years:—

	Total number in the Fair.		Number recorded as sold.		Average price.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
					R	R
Bullocks	4,097	8,295	2,598	2,531	36	32
Camels	3,682	3,033	1,621	2,084	42	31
Horses	1,064	1,119	540	593	99	109

243. The number of bullocks brought for sale was far greater than in the preceding year, but this caused a very slight decrease in the average selling price.

244. The number of camels brought to the fair was less than in 1888, but the number of those sold exceeded by 463, and the average price fell from R42 to R31.

245. The number of horses brought to the fair and sold exceeded that of 1888, and the average price also increased by R10.

The highest price realized was R800 and the lowest R45.

Only three horses were purchased on account of Government, viz., 2 by the District Police and 1 by a Bombay Cavalry Regiment. Many purchases were made by the States of Gwalior and Bhurtpore for army purposes.

J. BIDDULPH, *Colonel,*
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Form A.

No. 1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated in 1889-90, corresponding with Fasli Year 1297.

1	DISTRICT.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	TOTAL.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
2	Area shown by the Survey Department	* 358,819	375,782	734,601
3	Deduct area for which returns are not available	25,521	879	26,400
4	Net area dealt with in this return	333,298	374,903	708,201
	<i>Cultivated.</i>			
5	Actually cropped	122,224	74,367	196,591
6	Current fallows	47,589	1,937	49,526
7	TOTAL	169,813	76,304	246,117
	<i>Uncultivated.</i>			
8	Available for cultivation	59,039	16,581	75,620
9	Not available for cultivation	91,548	210,566	302,114
10	TOTAL	150,587	227,147	377,734
11	Forests	12,898	71,452	84,350

* Includes 23 acres added to the area shown by the Survey Department as reported by errata.

- (1) "Fallow land" is separately shown as a sub-head of "cultivated area."
- (2) Groves other than those classed in the cultivated area are not separately shown under the major heading "uncultivated area."
- (3) "Not available for cultivation" includes all land absolutely barren and also all land covered by buildings, water, roads, or otherwise devoted to use other than agriculture.
- (4) "Forests" mean "Government forests and forests administered under the Ajmere Forest Regulation." Cultivated areas within such forests are excluded and shown under the heading "cultivated area" as explained below.

J. BIDDULPH, *Colonel,*
Commissioner.

No. 2.—Climate of the Ajmere and Merwara Districts, 1889-90.

PLACE AT WHICH OBSERVATION WAS TAKEN Meteorological Observatory, Ajmere.

RAINFALL IN INCHES—

	In. Ct.
January to May	2 93
June to September	21 04
October to December	1 40
TOTAL	25 37

TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT—

May—

Maximum	111 5
Minimum	75 5
Mean	93 5

July—

Maximum	99 5
Minimum	78 5
Mean	88 0½

December—

Maximum	84 0
Minimum	61 0
Mean	72 5

PREVAILING WINDS—

January to May	N.W.W.
June to September	S.W.W.
October to December	N.W.W.

D. F. MULLEN, M. D., *Surgeon-Major,*
Superintendent of Meteorological Observatory.

No. 3.—Civil Division of Ajmere and Merwara Districts, 1889-90.

Names of Divisions.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages on rent-roll.			Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	REVENUE.	
						How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.						Land.	Gross (including District Funds.)
Ajmere .	Ajmere .	Revenue.	2,069'810	359,288	Ajmere . 48,735	369	19	15	24 miles from Ajmere to Pisangan.	10	532	1,77,458	292,302	13,45,653
		1 Tehsil.			Nasirabad . 21,320									
		Judicial.			Kekri . 6,119									
		1 District.			Pisangan . 4,022									
					Bhinne . 4,251									
					Masuda . 3,840									
					Pushkar . 3,302									
					Sawar . 3,943									
					Deoli . 3,659									
Merwara .	Merwara .	Revenue.	640'804	101,434	Beawar . 15,829	330	4	5	33 miles from Todgarh to extreme point of Merwara.	10	137	65,994	1,37,699	
		2 Tehsils												
		Judicial.												
		1 District												
TOTAL .	...		2,710'610	460,722		699	19	20		10	669	2,43,452	4,30,001	13,45,658

J. BIDDULPH, *Colonel,*
Commissioner,

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Ajmere and Merwara Districts for the year 1889-90.

DISTRICTS	Ajmere-Merwara.
OCCUPIED HOUSES	64,118
UNOCCUPIED HOUSES	22,235
Number of masonry and all other kinds of dwellings . . . . .	...
	<hr/>
TOTAL	86,353
	<hr/> <hr/>
POPULATION—	
Males	248,844
Females	211,878
Youths	166,136
Young women	140,922
Children under 12 years—	
Males	82,708
Females	70,956
	<hr/>
TOTAL	460,722
	<hr/> <hr/>
Number per square mile	169.96

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.	
Christian—	
European and Americans	1,230
East Indians and mixed classes	196
Natives	799
Hindus—	
Sikhs	182
Buddhists or Jains	24,308
Hindus	376,029
Mahamadans	57,809
Others—	
Parsees	75
Jews	94
	<hr/>
TOTAL	460,722
	<hr/> <hr/>
Occupation—	
Agriculturists	155,500
Non-agriculturists	305,222
PREVAILING LANGUAGES	Ajmeri, Merwari and Hindustani

No. 5.—Statement showing the total cost of Re-Settlement Operations in the Districts of Ajmere-Merwara, and the total revenue demand consequent on re-settlement as ascertained in 1889-90.

NAME OF COLLECTORATE.	Total number of villages revised.	Total revenue of the villages realised in the year before the introduction of Revision Settlement.	Revised demand consequent on re-settlement.	Total cost of revision.	Difference between old and revised settlement.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ajmere . . .	142	1,52,039(a)	1,65,625(b)	} 1,11,515	} +13,586 + 7,060	(a) The figures in column 3 show the amount of revenue as fixed by Mr. LaTouche. (b) The assessment revised under the new settlement came into force in January 1887.
Merwara . . .	328	1,26,242	1,33,302			
TOTAL .	470	2,78,281	2,98,927	1,11,515	+20,646	

J. BIDDULPH, *Colonel,*
Commissioner.

Form C.

No. 6.—Surveyed and assessed area of the Districts of Ajmere-Merwara for 1889-90, corresponding with 1897 Fashi.

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
District.	Total area by Survey.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2.)	Population of district (column 2.)	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6.)	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4.)	For total area.	For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4.)	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
AJMERE—													
Istimrar . . .	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	No.	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	No.	R a. p.	No.	
Jagir . . .													
Zamindari and village communities.	358,819	242,374	116,445	1,76,592	132,465	1 5 4	1,76,417	1 8 3	1 10 11	132,465	1 5 4	Ajmere . 48,735 Nasirabad . 21,320 Nayanagar 16,829	
MERWARA—													
Zamindari and village communities.	375,782	302,887	72,895	1,41,897	85,600	1 10 6	1,41,895	1 12 8	1 15 1	85,600	1 10 6		
TOTAL	734,601	545,261	189,340	3,18,489	218,065	1 7 4	3,18,312	1 10 0	1 12 8	218,065	1 7 4		

Column (2) acres with item No. 2 in Form A.
 Column (3) acres that include small revenue free plots, for which details are not forthcoming.
 Note.—Certain corrections would have mentally to be applied by any one wishing to use the results in columns 11 and 12. The three chief towns of Ajmere, Keki, and Rawar happen to be in the fully assessed area, but the population of the first named city largely lives on the proceeds of the area not fully assessed. On the whole, however, the general results are valuable.
 Out of the area fully assessed the area cultivated is 177,749 acres.

J. BIDDULPH, Colonel,
 Commissioner.

No. 7.—Register of Transfers for 1889-90, corresponding with Fasli Year 1297.

I. E. 5.—Fiscal.

	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS.		TOTAL AREA TRANSFERRED.	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
PROPRIETORS.			Acres.	Acres.
Revenue-paying	15	7,967	21	13,066
Revenue-free . . . . .	...	2	...	2
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) power of transfer . . . . .	...	712	...	908

J. BIDDULPH, *Colonel,*
Commissioner.

No. 8.—Statement showing the Regular Organised (Imperial, Municipal and Cantonment) Police maintained in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts for the year 1889.

TOTAL OF ALL GRADES DURING THE YEAR—

Remaining on 1st January 1889 from last year	636
Recruited this year	64

TOTAL FOR 1889 700

Died	11
Discharged, dismissed, and deserted	54
Remaining on 31st December 1889	635

DETAIL OF NUMBER AT END OF YEAR—

Officers—

European District Superintendent and Inspector, &c.	4
Native Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables	97

Men—

Mounted	40
Foot	494

ARMS PROVIDED—

Firearms	176
Swords	218
Bâtons	494

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY OF—

Officers—

	R	a.	p.
Each European	3,285	0	0
Each Native	285	10	8

Men—

Each mounted man	270	0	0
Each foot man	89	15	0

TOTAL ANNUAL COST, INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES—

Paid from Imperial Revenue	76,701	5	11
Contingencies	5,331	3	5

TOTAL 82,032 9 4

Paid from Municipal Funds and other sources	19,191	7	10
---	--------	---	----

TOTAL 1,01,224 1 2

A. D. COLLIS,
for *District Superintendent of Police.*

No. 9.—Caste Return of the Ajmere and Merwara Police for the year 1889.

DISTRICT Ajmere-Merwara.
INSPECTORS, SUB-INSPECTORS, AND HEAD CONSTABLES—

Christians	5
Mahamadans	48
Brahmins	13
Rajputs	5
Hindus of inferior caste	9
Sikhs . . . . .	...
Cheetas . . . . .	...
Mers and Merats	4
Kayesths	16

TOTAL 100

No. 9.—Caste Return of the Ajmere and Merwara Police for the year 1889—concl'd.

Ajmere-Merwara.

CONSTABLES, MOUNTED AND FOOT—

Christians . . . . .	...
Mahamadans	238
Brahmins	92
Rajputs	83
Hindus of inferior caste	72
Sikhs	8
Cheetas	4
Mers and Merats	23
Kayesths	14

TOTAL . 534

Total Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.

Add—District Superintendent of Police 1

GRAND TOTAL . 635

A. D. COLLIS,

for District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere.

No. 10.—General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police Operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during the year 1889.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

No.	PARTICULARS.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	TOTAL.
CASES—				
1.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes	2,294	889	3,183
2.	Number of reported cases in item No. 1 not enquired into under Section 157, Clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code	102	54	156
3.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during this year	11	2	13
<i>Investigated by Police—</i>				
4.	<i>Suo Motu</i>	1,975	771	2,746
5.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police	3	11	14
6.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire	5	2	7
<i>Number of cases in items Nos. 4 to 6—</i>				
7.	Ending in conviction	1,452	638	2,090
8.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court	7	2	9
9.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred	10	5	15
PERSONS—				
10.	Pending at the end of last year	26	26	52
11.	Received by transfer . . . . .	...	...	...
12.	Arrested by Police	1,859	765	2,624
13.	Appearing under order of Magistrate	409	111	520
14.	Total of items Nos. 10 to 13	2,294	902	3,196
15.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial	11	1	12
16.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate . . . . .	...	...	...
17.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate	2,283	901	3,184

H 2

No. 10.—General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police Operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during the year 1889—concl'd.

No.	PARTICULARS.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	TOTAL.
<i>Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate—</i>				
18.	By Magistrate	350	139	489
19.	By Sessions or High Court	3	...	3
<i>Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct—</i>				
20.	By Magistrate	1,904	754	2,658
21.	By Sessions or High Court	13	6	19
22.	Number of persons in items Nos. 20 and 21 who were sent up by the Police	1,709	716	2,425
23.	Otherwise disposed of, <i>e. g.</i> , died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial . . . . .	...	...	...
<i>Number pending at end of year—</i>				
<i>Before appearance before a Magistrate.</i>		..	...	...
24. In custody of Police		...	...	...
25. On Bail . . . . .		...	...	...
26.	Under trial before Magistrate	13	2	15
27.	Committed to Sessions . . . . .	...	...	...

PROPERTY—

Cases—

28.	Number of cases in which property was stolen	795	256	1,051
29.	Number of cases in which property was recovered	554	172	726

Value—

Value—	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
30. Amount of property stolen	32,164	1	5	4,502	15	4	36,667	0	9
31. Amount of property recovered	16,819	13	9	3,460	14	10	20,280	12	7

No. 11.—General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police Operations in the detection and prosecution of crime during the year 1889.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

No.	PARTICULARS.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	TOTAL.
CASES—				
1.	Instituted by complaint during the year	2,722	678	3,400
2.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion . . . . .	...	...	...
3.	Total of items 1 and 2	2,722	678	3,400
4.	Number of cases in item No. 3 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry	281	40	321
PERSONS—				
5.	Number of persons against whom process issued	4,791	1,456	6,247
6.	Actually appeared before the Courts including pending from last year	5,044	1,489	6,533
7.	Discharged after appearance	555	210	765
<i>Acquitted—</i>				
8.	By Magistrate	3,190	1,022	4,212
9.	By High or Sessions Court	1	...	1
<i>Convicted—</i>				
10.	By Magistrate	1,151	237	1,388
11.	By High or Sessions Court . . . . .	...	...	...
12.	Waiting trial at close of year	135	16	151

AJMERE;
The June 1890. }

A. D. COLLIS,
for District Superintendent of Police,
Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 1.—(Civil and Criminal).

No. 12.—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmere-Merwara on the last day of the year 1889, with the cost of tribunals.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Area.	Population.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.					TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED.					REMARKS.				
			Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Judges of Chief Courts				ORIGINAL.		APPEALS.		Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.		
						Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.				Regular.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ajmere-Merwara { Civil Criminal Revenue.	27,10,680	460,722	1	2	..	1	1	2	..	15	9,291	982	208	18	67,530	72,561	Grades of Judicial Officers. Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction. High Court Judges . . . 1 District Judges . . . 1 Subordinate Judges . . . 2 Subordinate Judges . . . 2 Small Cause Court Judges . 2(a) 1(a) Munsiffs . . . 9
	27,10,680	460,722	1	2	..	1	1	2	..	19	5,290	94	559	..	15,536	51,225	
	
TOTAL	27,10,680	460,722	1	2	..	1	1	2	..	19	14,581	1,076	767	18	83,066	123,786	

Notes.—Column 1. Sub-head Total.—The entries to be made here will show the area and population of the entire district, the average number of districts and sub-districts for civil, criminal and revenue purposes, the actual number of persons exercising jurisdiction, and the total work done by them, with the financial results.

Columns 16 and 17.—The judicial receipts and charges should be shown as a whole just as they appear in the treasury accounts, care being taken that the charges on account of buildings are included in column 17.

(a) These include two officers who exercise original and appellate jurisdiction also and one officer exercising original jurisdiction.

J. BIDDULPH, Colonel,
Commissioner.

No. 13.—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted, &c.—contd.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.
				Undertaken during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Police District Act, V of 1861	1,081	1,079	1,079	1,086	53	1,030	1	2	
Salt Act, XII of 1882	4	4	4	5	2	3	...	...
Stamps Act, I of 1879	7	7	7	13	1	12	...	...
Treasury Trove Act, VI of 1878	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Post Office Act, XIV of 1866	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...
Ajmere Laws Regulation (Octroi Rules)	16	16	16	16	...	14	2	...	
Sambhar Salt Rules	15	15	15	38	10	28	...	...
TOTAL	6,146	5,258	5,258	9,740	5,440	4,106	28	166	

NOTES.—Column 1.—(1) "Attempts" should be entered immediately after the offences to which they relate.

(2) "Abetments" should be included with the substantive offences abetted.

(3) When giving the list of special and local laws against which offences have been committed, care should be taken to specify the title of each Act quoted, as well as its number and year. An act of a local legislature should be distinguished by initial letters placed after the number of the Act.

Column 2.—All offences (cases) on which information was given, complaint made, or cognizance taken under Chapters IV, V, XIV, XVI, C. P. C., for the first time during the year, are to be shown, although some of the charges may not have been prosecuted, or may have turned out to be false.

Column 3.—This column should be the total of column 2 less the number of cases dismissed under Section 203, C. P. C., and less all other cases in which a *Magistrate* declared that the charge was false, and that the offence never occurred, or which were dismissed as frivolous and vexatious, and in which the complainant was fined under Section 250, C. P. C.

Column 5.—This column should be the total of columns 6 to 9 plus column 9 of previous year's statement.

Column 8.—Persons transferred from one Court to another in the same Province are not to be entered in this column.

Column 9.—A note should be added in the column of remarks showing respectively the number of persons who died, escaped, or were transferred.

General.—Cases committed or referred should not be included in this statement by the committing or referring Magistrates. The results of the trials in these cases should be shown by the Courts to which the cases are committed or referred. If the total of column 7 of Statement 4 be deducted from the total of column 2 of that Statement, the difference should correspond with the total of column 5 of this statement.

Judicial Statement No. 3.—(Criminal).

No. 14.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the District of Ajmere-Merwara during the year 1889.

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VIC and Section 485 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	32	185	82	101	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII security for good behaviour	26	33	7	25	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X . . . . .	...	...	...	...
5. Possession, Chapter XII	1	2	...	2	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250.	16	23	...	23	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332 . . . . .	...	..	...	...
8. Contempt of Court under Chapter XXXV . . . . .	...	..	...	...
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	16	17	14	2	
10. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	5	5	...	5	
TOTAL	96	265	103	158	

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head 6.—Complainants fined under Section 250 are not to be entered as convicted in Statements 2, 4, or 5, but the fact of the fines having been imposed may be noted in the column of Remarks of Statement 2 against the complaints preferred by them.

Column 1, Sub-heads 2, 3, and 8.—Charges of contempt of Court and cases under Sections 107, 109, 110, 118, 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear under the appropriate head of the Schedule in Statement 2 and in Statement 4. Persons convicted under these heads and required to give security or recognizance under Sections 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear in Statement 5.

Column 1, Sub-heads 4, 5, and 9.—Cases under these sub-heads will not appear in Statements 2, 4, or 5. Jury cases under Chapter X will, however, appear in Statement 13.

J. BIDDULPH, Colonel,
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 6.—(Criminal).

No. 17.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1889.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.											REMARKS.	
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To District Magistrates	278	..	29	195	..	34	20	..	..	..	..	9-21	
" Courts of Sessions	287	..	145	90	..	28	18	..	..	..	6	19-43	
" Superior Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ by persons convicted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ by Government from judgments of acquittal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	565	..	174	285	..	62	38	..	..	..	6	14-17	
REVISION.													
By District Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23-12	
" Courts of Sessions	32	..	19	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Superior Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	32	..	19	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23-12	
GRAND TOTAL	597	..	193	298	..	62	38	..	..	..	6	14-66	

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of Columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided. The words "Applicants for revision" in the heading of this column should be held to include only *accused persons* on whose behalf an application for revision is made, or in whose interest the Magistrate or Judge may take steps to obtain revision on his own motion. Where such application is made, or such steps are taken, on behalf of a *complainant*, the fact should be noted, with the number of complainants concerned, in the column of Remarks. In the latter case, the accused persons against whom the application is made, though not appearing in this column, will fall into their proper places in Columns 3 to 13 according to the result of such application. This note is held to apply also to cases dealt with by the High Court, on review of returns.

Column 6.—Appeals dismissed under Section 423, C. P. C., should be entered in this column. Column 9.—Appeals of discharge set aside by a Superior Court under Section 430, C. P. C., should be entered in this column. Column 10.—Cases rejected for revision, or in which the application was made, and a new trial or further enquiry is at the same time ordered, the Appellate Court should not fill in Column 8 as well as Column 10, or Column 9 as well as Column 10, each case separately, but should make the entry in Column 10 only.

Column 13.—Duration of appeals, applications for revision, or references should be calculated thus—

(1) Appeals from date of receipt in Office of the petition of appeal.

(2) Applications for revision—from the date of application.

(3) Cases dealt with by the Court otherwise than on application—from the date of the order calling for the records; and

(4) Cases sent to the High Court by Lower Courts for revision—from the date of the letter from the Court making the reference.

General.—Persons whose appeals were rejected under Section 421, Criminal Procedure Code, should be entered in Column 4, in which should also be included applicants for revision whose cases the Courts have refused to submit to the High Court. In Columns 5 to 10 should be shown opposite the sub-heads for Magistrates of District and Courts of Sessions persons whose cases were disposed of by those Courts without reference to the High Court, and in Column 11 all persons whose cases these Courts referred to the High Court.

J. BIDDULPH, Colonel,
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 18.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1889.

Notes.—Column 33.—Applications under Section 205 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872 should be entered in this column.
Column 34.—Only suits brought under Chapter XXXIII of the Civil Procedure Code should be entered as "Interpleader suits" in this column. Cases under Section 278, Civil Procedure Code, should be entered in Judicial Statement 9, Column 33.
Column 35.—Only suits brought under Chapter XXXIII of the Civil Procedure Code should be entered as "Miscellaneous Cases."
Column 36.—Unsettled probate cases are not to be entered as suits in this column, but as Miscellaneous Cases.
Column 37.—Applications under Sections 529 and 535 of the Civil Procedure Code and claims under Section 331 should be entered as suits in this column.
Column 38.—Applications under Sections 529 and 535 of the Civil Procedure Code and claims under Section 331 should be entered as suits in this column.
Column 39.—In Statements VII, VIII, and IX only those plaints that have been registered should be shown. If the plaint is returned or rejected before registration, it should not find entry in the statements. If an appeal against an order rejecting a registered plaint is granted, the plaint should be shown over again in the statements.

**J. BIDDULPH, Colonel,
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.**

Judicial Statement No. 8.—(Civil).

No. 19.—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1889.

VALUE OF SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.										REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total value of suits.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—CIVIL COURTS.											
Unpaid Tribunals	409	929	244	24	...	...	...	...	...	48,448	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	928	1,254	378	265	29	8	2	...	8	1,53,281	
Small Cause Courts	897	2,289	639	405	...	...	...	...	...	1,77,401	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	2	6	9	73	20	2	2	...	7	78,835	
Chief Court of District . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,236	4,478	1,270	767	49	28	4	...	15	4,57,965	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals											
Other Subordinate Courts											
Collector's Courts											
TOTAL											
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts											
Superior Courts											
TOTAL											
GRAND TOTAL											

J. BIDDULPH, Colonel,
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 9.—(Civil).
 No. 20.—Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1889.
 PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF										Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.	
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.			ON REFERENCE TO APPOINTMENT.			WITH CONTEST.			Pending at the close of the year.	Contested.		Uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on concession.	Decreed <i>ex-parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> .	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	1,759	...	188	444	752	89	3	11	...	105	21	146	52-27	28-49		
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	3,361	...	700	496	577	247	125	58	...	713	125	307	51-68	28-83		
Small Cause Courts	5,100	...	1,171	310	1,441	505	33	37	8	831	137	627	51-25	39-26		
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	176	...	18	15	27	5	2	...	...	61	15	25	114-40	55-33	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10,396	...	2,077	1,265	2,797	846	163	114	21	1,710	298	1,105	53-98	34-06		
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL																

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one court to another in the same Province will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. The number of cases pending from the preceding year should be noted in Column of Remarks, and when deducted from the total of Column 2, should leave balance corresponding with the total of Column 38 of Statement VII. II, after deducting the arrears shown at the end of the previous year. The balance does not agree with the figures in Column 39 of Statement VI, the difference should be explained.

Column 6.—When under Section 102, C. P. C., a decree is wholly or partly made in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column. Column 8.—A case in which defendant appears, but a plaintiff does not, and defendant does not confess judgment, and the case is thereupon dismissed, unless some defect or omission requires to be amended before the plaintiff can be admitted, should alone be considered. In calculating average duration, the time that the suit has been actually pending in the particular Court should alone be calculated. With regard to applications for review, which has been granted, or an appeal in which an order of remand has been passed, has been pending in the superior Court. Revived suits are to be treated as if newly instituted on revival.

J. BIDDULPH, Colonel,
 Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statment No. 9.—(Civil).

No. 21.—Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1880.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF												REMARKS.		
	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE OR ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.		Pending at the close of the year.		Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	43	...	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	2	...	2873	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	550	...	227	14	...	1	1	3	...	209	57	38	...	1789	
Small Cause Courts	440	...	39	14	...	1	3	...	...	268	76	45	...	2784	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	19	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	1	...	2450	
Chief Courts of Districts	24	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	8	...	4731	
TOTAL	1,076	...	289	35	...	2	4	3	...	510	139	94	1	2295	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals															
Other Subordinate Courts															
District Courts															
TOTAL															
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts															
Superior Courts															
TOTAL															
GRAND TOTAL															

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one court to another in the same province will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. General.—(1) Cases under Section 273 C. P. C. should be entered as Miscellaneous Judicial cases. (2) The classes of applications dealt with by Appellate Courts only and specified in the note to Judicial Statement 10, Part 2, should not be shown in this statement.

J. BIDDULPH, Colonel,
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 10.—(Civil).
No. 22.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1889.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD EX-PARTE.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Act XIV of 1882, Section 601.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR. Appeals from Original Decrees.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	104	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	50	7	13	4	20	2	56-84	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	168	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	86	9	18	5	44	...	73-10	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	272	...	5	10	1	...	...	...	136	16	31	9	64	2	66-54	...	
B.—REVENUE COURTS. Collector's Appellate Courts																	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. Chief Court of { Appeals from Original { Decrees. Province. { Appeals from Appel- { late Decrees.																	
TOTAL																	
GRAND TOTAL																	

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one court to another in the same provinces will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of Remarks.

J. BIDDULPH, Colonel,
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 10.—(Civil).
No. 23.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1889.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or other, wise prosecuted.	HANDS RE-PAID.				CONTESTED.				Pending, more than three months.	Average duration of these cases before Appellate Court.	Objections under Section 551, C. P. C. of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of District	6				1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	27 00	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	21	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	10 62	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	27	...	5	6	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	12 44	...	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collector's Appellate Courts.																
TOTAL													...			
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court { Appeals from Original Decrees.																
of Province. { Appeals from Appellate Decrees.																
TOTAL																
GRAND TOTAL																

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts transferred from one court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General.—This statement should include not only appeals from orders under Section 558 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but also appeals in Miscellaneous Judicial cases, i. e., the cases entered in Judicial Statement IX, Part II, and the following classes of applications under the Civil Procedure Code which are dealt with by Appellate Courts only, viz.,—

- (1) Application to an Appellate Court to withdraw or transfer a case from one court to another, Section 25.
- (2) Applications for admission or rehearing of an appeal, Sections 560, 560.
- (3) Applications for leave to appear as a pauper, Section 592.
- (4) Applications for review of judgment, Section 623.

J. BIDDULPH, Colonel,
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 11.—(Civil).

No. 24.—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1889.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF				Pending at the end of the year.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS.										REMARKS.					
	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	Satisfaction obtained in				On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	ON WHICH MOVABLE PROPERTY		ON WHICH IMMOVABLE PROPERTY			ON WHICH POSSESSION WAS GIVEN		On which partition was effected.		On which execution was effected other than the preceding column.				
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.				Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1892.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 276.	Of movables.	Of immovables.							
1						8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																					
Unpaid Tribunals	2,841	7	303	1,296	355	64	14,219	264	...	2	67	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	4,353	6	675	1,487	754	27	73,174	538	...	6	109	303	100	17	67	30	2	40	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts	8,467	89	782	3,070	1,401	...	56,248	1,528	...	19	201	671	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District	264	4	40	98	49	5	59,543	20	...	...	19	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10,925	106	1,670	5,960	2,559	96	2,03,180	2,348	12	20	396	1,469	108	18	75	30	2	47	...	...	...
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals																					
Other Subordinate Courts																					
District Courts																					
TOTAL																					
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts																					
Superior Courts																					
TOTAL																					
GRAND TOTAL																					

Note.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 7.

J. BIDDULPH, Colonel,
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 12.—(Civil).

No. 25.—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1889.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.										AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF IN-SOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.		REMARKS.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	GRANTED.		REJECTED.			Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 355 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 355.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	13	...	2	...	7	...	...	4	...	...	5,296	37,665	12,132	7,007	
Chief Courts of Districts . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	13	...	2	...	7	...	...	4	...	...	5,296	37,665	12,132	7,007	

NOTE.—Column 1, Sub-head "Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts,"—Specially empowered under Section 360, Act X of 1877.

Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

Column 3.—Applications struck off for default, or otherwise not prosecuted, should be entered in this column.

J. BIDDULPH, Colonel,

Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

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Judicial Statement No. 13.—(Civil and Criminal).
No. 26.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1889.

CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED, DISTINGUISHING CRIMINAL FROM CIVIL COURTS.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	JURY TRIALS.				ASSESSOR'S TRIALS.				REMARKS.	
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		NUMBER OF PERSONS OF THE VERDICT IN RESPECT TO WHOM THE JUDGE DISAPPROVED.	Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH JUDGE DIFFERED FROM				
					Wholly.	Partially.			Whose cases he referred under Section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, C. P. C.	One Assessor.		Both Assessors.
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.													
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870 } Assessors .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C. . } Jurors .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Session . } Jurors .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assessors . } Assessors .	3.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	3		
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction . } Jurors .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	3		

NOTES.—Column 4.—The figures given in this column should agree with the totals of Columns 10, 11 and 12. Cases in which, owing to the accused having pleaded guilty or for other causes the opinions of the Assessors are not taken, should be entered in Columns 4, 10, 11 or 12.
 Column 13.—Note in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.

J. BIDDULPH, Colonel,
 Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 27.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Ajmere Jail during 1889.

1 Number of Jail 1
2 Name of Jail Ajmere.

		Male	Females.
3	Remained on the 31st December 1888	393	15
4	Imprisoned during the year 1889	835	67
5	Total	1,228	82
6	Received from other Jails { A—To undergo sentence B—In transit for transportation or to other jails	...	...
		1,228	82
7	GRAND TOTAL	1,310	
8	Transferred to other Jails { A—To undergo sentence B—For transportation beyond seas, &c.	71	...
	{ A—On appeal	2	...
	{ B—On expiry of sentence	48	2
9	Released during the year { C—Under remission rules	693	54
	{ D—{ By order of } (a) On account of Sickness	39	...
	{ Government } (b) On other grounds	2	...
10	Transported beyond seas . . . . .	...	...
11	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums . . . . .	...	...
12	Escaped . . . . .	...	...
13	Executed . . . . .	...	...
14	Died	1	1
		372	25
15	Remaining on the 31st December 1889	397	
16	Daily average number	401.13	

No. 28.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Ajmere Jail during the year 1889.

1 Number of Jail 1
2 Name of Jail Ajmere.

		Males.	Females.
3	Religion { A—Christians { (a) Europeans	2	...
	{ (b) Eurasians	1	...
	{ (c) Natives	5	...
	B—Mahamadans	225	12
	C—Hindus	602	55
	D—Buddhist and Jains . . . . .	...	...
	E—All other classes . . . . .	...	...
4	Age { A—Under 16	40	5
	{ B—16 to 40	686	42
	{ C—40 to 60	96	19
	{ D—Above 60	13	1
5	Previous occupation { Males { Persons employed under Government, Municipal or other Local authorities	40	...
	{ Professional persons . . . . .	...	...
	{ Persons in service or performing personal offices	100	...
	{ Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	310	...
	{ Persons engaged in commerce and trade	83	...
	{ Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufact- ures and engineering operations, &c. . . . .	...	...
	{ Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	302	...
	{ Females { Married . . . . .	...	39
	{ Unmarried . . . . .	...	1
	{ Widows . . . . .	...	25
	{ Prostitutes . . . . .	...	2
6	TOTAL	835	67

AJMERE JAIL;
The 18th August 1890.

D. FF. MULLEN, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere.

No. 29.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted in the Ajmere Jail during the year 1889, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentence.

1	Number of Jail	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
2	Name of Jail	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Ajmere.	
3	Classed according to length of sentence.	ADMISSION.												Remaining on 31st December 1889.					
		A.		B.		C.		D.		TOTAL.									
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
		A—Not exceeding 1 month	57	14	249	19	5	...	1	...	312	33	23	1	...	...	
		B—Above 1 month and not exceeding 2 years	9	2	164	14	14	...	3	...	190	16	34	7	...	...	
		C—Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years	9	1	167	8	6	...	1	...	172	9	75	4	...	...	
		D—Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years	...	1	61	4	6	1	1	...	69	6	76	6	...	...	
		E—Exceeding 10 years	...	...	45	3	9	...	1	...	65	3	93	3	...	...	
		F—Sentenced to transport—For life	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	30	...	...	...
		G—Sentenced to transport—For a term	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	32	...	...	...
		H—Sentenced to death	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
		4	TOTAL	6	6	...	6		
...				
A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.																			
B—Ditto rigorous imprisonment.																			
C—Ditto ditto ditto with solitary confinement.																			
D—Ditto ditto ditto with whipping.																			

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Ajmere Jail during the year 1889 who had been previously convicted.

1	Number of Jail	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
2	Name of Jail	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Ajmere.

|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

No. 31.—Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Ajmere Jail during the year 1889.

1	Number of Jail	1
2	Name of Jail	Ajmere.
3	Average number not sentenced to labour															5'46	79	
4	Do. do. under sentence of labour on working days															332'12	11'58	
5	Do. do. sick															4'40	29	
6	Do. do. convalescent and infirm															2'31		
7	Average number employed on working days.	On prison duties.	A—On unremunerative labour													...		
			B—Prison officers													17'21		
			C—Prison servants													48'57		
			D—Gardening													7'92		
			E— { Employed in preparing articles for use in jail, i.e., wheat-grinding, manufacture of prison clothing, &c.													53'72		
			F—Jail repairs													19'55		
			Additions and alterations { G—Under Superintendent													...		
			H—Under Public Works Department													...		
			New Jails { I—Under Superintendent													...		
			J—Under Public Works Department													...		
8	Ratio per cent. on Column 4 of those employed on working days as	{	K—Manufactures													178'44	11'29	
			L—Public Works													...	...
			Prison officers													5'01	...	
			Prison servants													14'13	...	
			On manufactures													63'73	97'50	

AJMERE JAIL;
The 18th August 1890.

D. FF. MULLEN, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere.

No. 32.—Statement showing the Results of the Employment of the Convicts in the Ajmere Jail during the year 1889.

1	Number of Jail	1
2	Name of Jail	Ajmere.
3	Average number sentenced to labour	394.87
		<i>R a. p.</i>
4	DEBITS { A—Cash in hand at the end of 1888 . . . . .	.....
	B—Manufactured articles at the end of 1888	1,553 0 0
	C—Raw materials at the end of 1888	791 0 0
	D—Amount of Outstanding Bills due by the Jails at the end of 1888 . . . . .	.....
	E—Amount of Outstanding Bills due to the Jails at the end of 1888	317 0 0
	F—Plant and Machinery at the end of 1888	1,314 0 0
	G—Amount drawn from Treasury during 1889	4,869 0 0
	H—Total	8,844 0 0
5	CREDITS { A—Cash in hand at the end of 1889 . . . . .	.....
	B—Manufactured articles at the end of 1889	1,620 0 0
	C—Raw materials at the end of 1889	475 0 0
	D—Amount of Outstanding Bills due by the Jail at the end of 1889 . . . . .	.....
	E—Amount of Outstanding Bills due to the Jail at the end of 1889	362 0 0
	F—Plant and Machinery at the end of 1889	1,314 0 0
	G—Amount paid into the Treasury by Cash and Invoice during 1889	8,535 0 0
	H—Total	12,306 0 0
6	{ A—Excess of Credits or Profits	3,462 0 0
	B—Average Profits per head of number sentenced to labour	8 12 3
	C—Excess of Debits or Loss . . . . .	.....
7	{ A—Excess of 5 G over 4 G or Cash Profit	3,666 0 0
	B—Average Cash Profit per head of number sentenced to labour	9 4 6
	C—Excess of 4 G over 5 G or Cash Loss . . . . .	.....

No. 33.—Statement showing the net Cost of the Prisoners in the Ajmere Jail during the year 1889.

1	Number of Jail	1
2	Name of Jail	Ajmere.
		<i>R a. p.</i>
3	Cost of maintenance	23,461 6 0
4	Average cost of maintenance per head	55 8 0
5	Total cash earnings	3,665 11 0
6	Average cash earnings per head of average strength	8 10 0
7	Net cost to Government	19,795 11 0
8	Average net cost per head of average strength	46 14 0

AJMERE JAIL;
The 18th August 1890.

D. F. MULLEN, M. D., Surgeon Major,
Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere.

No. 34.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners of all Classes in the Ajmere Jail during the year 1889.

1	Number of Jail	1
2	Name of Jail	Ajmere.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
3	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jail devoted to convicts under trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells	507	32	539
4	Average daily strength	400.34	21.94	422.28
5	Maximum population on any one day	469	23	492
6	Number admitted into hospital	97	6	103
7	Daily average number of sick	4.40	.29	4.69
8	Number of deaths in and out of hospital	2	1	3
9	Ratio per mille of average strength. { A—Of admissions into hospital	242.29	273.47	243.91
	B—Of daily average number sick	10.99	13.22	11.11
	C—Of deaths from cholera . . . . .	...	...	...
	D—Of deaths from all other causes	5.00	45.58	7.10
	E—Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital	5.00	45.58	7.10

No. 35.—Statement showing Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Ajmere Jail during the year 1889.

1	Number of Jail	1
2	Name of Jail	Ajmere.

		Males.	Females.
3	Number remained at close of previous year	5	...
4	Number received during the year	16	...
5	Total population	21	...
6	Average daily number	1.84	...
7	Released during the year	19	...
8	Escaped . . . . .	...	...
9	Transferred . . . . .	...	...
10	Died . . . . .	...	...
11	Remaining on 31st December	2	...
12	Capacity of barracks at 36 superficial feet per head . . . . .	...	...
13	Average number of prisoners above capacity . . . . .	...	...
14	Average number of prisoners below capacity . . . . .	...	...
15	Hospital. { A—Admission . . . . .	...	...
	B—Daily average sick . . . . .	...	...
	C—Deaths . . . . .	...	...
	D—Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength . . . . .	...	...
16	Cost { A—Total charges . . . . .	...	...
	B—Average cost per prisoner . . . . .	...	...

AJMERE JAIL;
The 16th August 1890.

D. FF. MULLEN, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere.

Form A.

No. 37 (a).—Crops cultivated during the year 1889-90 (corresponding with Fasli Year 1297).

1	DISTRICT.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	TOTAL.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
2	Cereals and pulses	Rice	131	505	636
3		Wheat	5,974	2,665	8,639
4		Other food-grains, including pulses	1,01,189	76,099	1,77,288
5	Oil seeds	13,247	4,617	17,864	
6	Sugarcane	218	105	323	
7	Cotton	11,114	6,382	17,496	
8	Tobacco	17	13	30	
9	} Miscellaneous . {	Food crops	2,166	1,173	3,339
10		Nonfood crops	1,418	1,690	3,108
11	Total area of crops	1,35,474	93,249	2,28,723	
12	Deduct area cropped more than once	13,250	18,882	32,132	
13	Actual area on which crops were grown tallying with the figures opposite entry No. 4 of Form No. 1.	1,22,224	74,367	1,96,591	

Form B.

No. 37 (b).—Crops cultivated during the year 1889-90 (corresponding with Fasli Year 1297).

1	DISTRICT.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	TOTAL.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
	<i>Cereals—</i>			
2	Rice	131	505	636
3	Wheat	5,974	2,665	8,639
4	Jowar (great millet)	33,808	8,245	42,053
5	Bajra (spiked millet)	11,912	1,769	13,681
6	Makki (Indian-corn)	11,373	27,955	39,328
7	Jao (barley)	16,994	18,612	35,606
8	Others	5,468	3,549	9,017
	<i>Pulses—</i>			
9	Gram (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)	14,491	3,978	18,469
10	Moth (<i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i>)	4,922	428	5,350
11	Mung (<i>Phaseolus mung</i>)	1,111	2,651	3,762
12	Others	1,110	8,949	10,059
	<i>Drugs and spices—</i>			
13	Poppy	10	1,733	1,743
14	Tobacco	17	13	30
15	Others	55	581	636
	<i>Oil seeds—</i>			
16	Til	13,247	3,775	17,022
17	Others	68	223	291
	<i>Fibres—</i>			
18	Cotton	11,114	6,382	17,496
19	Others	1	2	3
	<i>Sugars—</i>			
20	Cane	218	105	323
	<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
21	Food crops	2,166	314	2,480
22	Non-food crops	1,284	815	2,099
23	Total area of crops	1,35,474	93,249	2,28,723
24	Deduct area cropped more than once	13,250	18,882	32,132
25	Actual area on which crops were grown tallying with item No. 5 of Form A.	1,22,224	74,367	1,96,591

J. BIDDULPH, Colonel,
Commissioner.

Form III D. 2.—(Agriculture).

No. 38.—*Agricultural Stock for 1889-90 (corresponding with Fasli Year 1297).*

DISTRICT.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	TOTAL.
Cows and bullocks	81,628	92,983	1,74,611
Buffaloes	11,536	8,593	20,129
Horses and ponies	1,125	1,269	2,394
Mules and donkeys	2,405	1,688	4,093
Sheep and goats	79,559	1,12,680	1,92,239
Carts	4,128	1,588	5,716
Ploughs	11,459	13,415	24,874
Boats	22	...	22

Irrigation.

DISTRICT.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	TOTAL.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Total area of crops in item 11 of Form B, irrigated and unirrigated .	1,35,474	93,249	2,28,723
<i>Area irrigated—</i>			
Tanks	8,684	10,399	19,083
Wells	22,131	23,748	45,879
Other sources	172	458	630
Total area of crops irrigated	30,987	34,605	65,592
<i>Details—</i>			
Wheat	4,937	2,160	7,097
Other cereals and pulses	16,187	25,702	41,889
Miscellaneous food crops	3,004	981	3,985
Miscellaneous non-food crops	6,859	5,762	12,621

Form III E. I.—(Agriculture).

No. 39.—*Prices of Produce at the end of the year 1889-90 (corresponding with Fasli Year 1297).*

DISTRICT.	Ajmere.	Merwara.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.		
Rice (1st sort) husked	6 0 0	5 0 0
Do. do. unhusked	3 0 0	2 3 7
Wheat (1st sort)	3 0 0	2 9 0
Flour (atta) first sort	3 10 6	3 1 3
Jowar (great millet)	1 13 1	1 14 4
Bajra (spiked millet)	2 3 1	2 0 0
Indian-corn (makki)	1 14 8	1 9 1
Barley (jow)	1 13 9	1 11 4
Gram (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>), first sort	2 1 9	1 15 3
Noth (<i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i>), first sort	2 3 6	2 5 9
Mash (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>), first sort	3 13 9	2 4 0
" Dal " " , first sort	4 5 4	2 14 7
Mung (<i>Phaseolus mung</i>), first sort	3 12 2	3 1 3
Potatoes	2 9 0	2 14 7
Cotton, cleaned	16 0 0	16 2 7
" uncleaned	4 10 0	5 2 8
Sugar* (1st sort)	4 4 0	5 2 8
Salt	3 4 0	3 4 6
Ghi, clarified butter, cows'	30 0 0	28 5 10
Firewood	0 6 0	0 4 0
Tobacco	17 0 0	20 0 0
Til (<i>Sesamum orientalis</i>)	5 0 0	5 5 9
Plough bullocks, each	20 8 0	32 8 0
Sheep, each	2 8 0	2 4 0
Fish, per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Iron, per maund	7 0 0	5 8 0
Average monthly wages for the past year of { Artisans { Blacksmiths	12 0 0	10 0 0
{ Agricultural labourers	12 0 0	10 0 0
	6 0 0	5 13 0

* The price given is of the simplest form of saccharine produce, commonly known as gur or jaggery.
 Note.—The prices ruling in the chief market of the district on the last day of the year are given.

J. BIDDULPH, Colonel,
 Commissioner

No. 40.—Land Revenue of the Ajmere and Merwara Districts for the year 1889-90.

No. 40.—Land revenue of the Ajmere and Merwara Districts.														
DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE.	DEMAND FOR 1889-90.				REALIZED DURING THE YEAR.			DETAIL OF BALANCES AND HOW ADJUSTED.				OUTSTANDING BALANCES.		REMARKS.
	Balance of previous years.	Demand for current year.	Total demand.	On account of current year.	On account of balance of previous years.	TOTAL.	Balance at end of year.		Remissions.		On account of current year.	On account of previous years.	TOTAL.	
							On account of current year.	On account of previous years.	On account of current year.	On account of previous years.				
AJMERE. { Land Revenue. { Khalsa . Trust land . Istimar . TOTAL	Rs 30	Rs 1,28,424 2,470 1,24,734	Rs 1,28,454 2,470 1,24,734	Rs 1,28,348 2,470 1,24,734	Rs 12	Rs 1,28,360 2,470 21,473 1/2	Rs 76	Rs 18	Rs 94	Rs 76	Rs 18	Rs 94	Rs 94	
	30	2,55,628	2,55,658	2,55,552	12	2,55,564	76	18	94	...	76	18	94	
	...	1,01,808	1,01,808	1,01,803	...	1,01,803	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
	
MERWARA. { Land Revenue. { Khalsa . Trust land . TOTAL	...	1,01,808	1,01,808	1,01,803	...	1,01,803	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
	...	1,01,808	1,01,808	1,01,803	...	1,01,803	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
	30	3,57,436	3,57,466	3,57,355	12	3,57,367	81	18	99	...	76	18	94	
	...	29,487 1,592	29,487 1,592	29,487 1,592	...	29,487 1,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AJMERE. { Water Revenue. { Khalsa . Trust land . TOTAL	...	31,079	31,079	31,079	...	31,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	35,273	35,273	35,273	...	35,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	...	35,273	35,273	35,273	...	35,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MERWARA. { Water Revenue. { Khalsa . Trust land . TOTAL	...	35,273	35,273	35,273	...	35,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	66,352	66,352	66,352	...	66,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	...	66,352	66,352	66,352	...	66,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Ajmere-Merwara	...	5,659 623	5,659 623	5,659 623	...	5,659 623	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	6,282	6,282	6,282	...	6,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	...	6,282	6,282	6,282	...	6,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Ajmere-Merwara	30	4,30,070	4,30,100	4,29,989	12	4,30,001	81	18	99	5	76	18	94	
	30	4,30,070	4,30,100	4,29,989	12	4,30,001	81	18	99	5	76	18	94	
GRAND TOTAL														

J. BIDDULPH, Colonel,
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 41.—Statement showing the Receipts and Charges on account of General Stamps and Court Fees Stamps for the year 1889.

	Court Fee Stamps.	GENERAL STAMPS.						Recoveries in pauper suits.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Non-judicial.	Receipt Stamps.	Foreign Bills.	Bill Stamps.	Stamp duty and miscellaneous.	Total			
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Income	99,440	40,233	70,856	17,336	8,946	1,093	1,38,964	482	2,38,886	
EXPENDITURE.										
Discount and Refunds	3,237	2,210	4,415	1,101	332	...	8,058	...	11,295	
Pay and Contingencies	8,984	213	375	95	53	...	736	...	9,720	
Total	12,921	2,423	4,790	1,196	385	...	8,794	...	21,015	
Net income	87,219	37,810	66,066	16,640	8,561	1,093	1,30,170	482	2,17,871	

J. BIDDULPH, Colonel,
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 43.—Births registered in the Districts of Ajmere and Merwara during the year 1889.

1 No.	2 Districts.	3 Population according to census of 1881.	4 NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			5 RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			6 Number of males born to every 10 females born.	7 Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	8 Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	9 REMARKS.
			Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.				
1	Ajmere .	3,59,288	5,088	4,107	9,195	14.16	11.43	25.59	123.88	...	.05	
2	Merwara .	1,01,434	1,318	960	2,278	12.99	9.46	22.45	137.29	1.76	...	
	TOTAL .	4,60,722	6,406	5,067	11,473	13.90	11.00	24.90	126.42	.34	...	

No. 44.—Deaths registered in the Districts of Ajmere and Merwara during the year 1889.

1 No.	2 Districts.	3 Area in square miles.	4 Average population per square mile.	5 NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			6 Number of males died to 100 deaths of females.	7 RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			8 MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			9 REMARKS.
				Male.	Female.	TOTAL.		Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	
1	Ajmere .	2,069.816	173.48	5,100	4,115	9,215	123.93	26.47	24.69	25.64	22.24	20.45	21.41	
2	Merwara .	640.864	158.27	1,175	924	2,099	127.16	20.91	20.41	20.69	19.08	18.78	18.94	
	TOTAL .	2,710.680	169.96	6,275	5,039	11,314	124.52	25.21	23.78	24.55	21.52	20.09	20.86	

No. 45.—Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts of Ajmere and Merwara during the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11								12					
No.	Districts.	Population accord- ing to census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.					All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per thousand of population.								REMARKS.					
							Suicide.							Wounding or accident.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	TOTAL.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel com- plaints.	Injuries.		All other causes.	From all causes.			
							Male.	Female.	3	4	5													For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.		
1	Ajmere..	359,288	55	1,470	5,393	1,078	2	3	181	33	219	1,000	9,215	15	4	09	16	01	3	00	61	2	78	25	64	21	41
2	Merwara	101,431	...	216	1,298	283	1	2	38	20	61	241	2,099	...	2	12	12	60	2	79	60	2	38	20	60	18	94
TOTAL .		460,722	55	1,686	6,691	1,361	3	5	219	53	280	1,241	11,314	12	3	66	14	52	2	05	61	2	69	24	55	20	86

AJMER; }
The 10th June 1890.

D. F. MULLEN, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Offg. District Mortuary Registrar, Ajmere.

No. 46.—Hospital and Dispensaries in Ajmere and Merwara Districts for the year 1889.

DISPENSARIES.	In hand in Treasury on 1st January 1889.			INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.						PATIENTS TREATED.					
	RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			From Government.			From Municipal and other funds.			From private subscriptions and interest on investments.			Remaining on 31st December 1889.			IN-PATIENTS.		
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Ajmere	1,711 14 0	1,425 15 8	435 0 0	1,702 14 0	1,702 14 0	1,702 14 0	1,702 14 0	1,702 14 0	1,702 14 0	1,702 14 0	1,702 14 0	1,702 14 0	1,350 6 4	61 302 55	22	9,421	2,558	4,406
Kotli	1,066 11 5	437 0 0	240 0 0	391 14 0	391 14 0	391 14 0	391 14 0	391 14 0	391 14 0	391 14 0	391 14 0	391 14 0	1,083 14 0	24 23 4	...	1,602	656	1,223
Panipat	1,024 8 7	394 14 0	...	394 14 0	394 14 0	394 14 0	394 14 0	394 14 0	394 14 0	394 14 0	394 14 0	394 14 0	1,083 14 0	24 23 4	...	1,602	656	1,223
Naasda	282 0 7	458 3 4	...	458 3 4	458 3 4	458 3 4	458 3 4	458 3 4	458 3 4	458 3 4	458 3 4	458 3 4	207 12 4	11 9 0	...	1,551	792	936
Amars	2,236 15 9	303 0 0	...	303 0 0	303 0 0	303 0 0	303 0 0	303 0 0	303 0 0	303 0 0	303 0 0	303 0 0	2,379 13 0	10 10 0	...	879	402	685
TOTAL AJMERE DISPENSARIES	2,147 10 4	3,039 1 0	635 0 0	2,312 4 6	2,312 4 6	2,312 4 6	2,312 4 6	2,312 4 6	2,312 4 6	2,312 4 6	2,312 4 6	2,312 4 6	2,016 7 10	115 381 50	22	14,596	4,332	7,764
Beawar	893 15 6	1,141 10 0	800 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,300 13 2	34 107 25	20	4,329	1,616	2,601
Todgarh	—220 14 1	300 0 0	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	—719 0 2	4 0 0	...	1,117	397	462
TOTAL MERWARA DISPENSARIES	337 1 5	1,441 10 0	800 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	590 12 0	38 107 25	20	5,446	2,003	3,363
TOTAL AJMERE-MERWARA DISPENSARIES	2,504 11 9	4,480 11 0	1,435 0 0	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,607 3 10	153 401 84	42	20,042	6,335	11,147
Lunatic Asylum	...	160 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	2,504 11 0	4,640 10 0	1,435 0 0	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,607 3 10	153 401 84	42	20,042	6,335	11,147
Lunatic Asylum at Delhi	...	637 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaccination as per statement	...	12,456 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	2,504 11 9	17,773 12 11	1,435 0 0	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,432 4 6	2,607 3 10	153 401 84	42	20,042	6,335	11,147

AJMERE;

The 10th June 1890.

D. P. MULLEN, M.D., Surgeon Major,
Offg. Civil Surgeon, Ajmere.

No. 47.—Statement No. I showing Particulars of Vaccination in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts during the year 1889-90.

Number.	District.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.					RE-VACCINATION.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF PERSONS SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	
					M.	F.	TOTAL.		Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	No.		Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	
										Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Over 6 years.										Total of all ages.
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Ajmere-Merwara	460,722	169.96	10.66	4,695	4,199	8,894	834.33	8,759	5,487	2,732	234	8,453	135	111	96.50	82.22	18.59	8,719	18.92	1,051	2.28

No. 48.—Statement No. II showing the Cost of the Department in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts during 1889-90.

Number.	District.	ESTABLISHMENT.				EXPENDITURE.				PAID FROM				Number of all successful vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.
		Superintendent General.	Superintendent of the Circle.	Native Superintendent.	Vaccinators.	Pay of Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total.	Imperial Fund.	Municipalities.	Dispensary Fund.	Isimrudars.	Total.	
					1st class. 2nd class.										
1	Ajmere-Merwara	1	1	1	...	11	1,245 1 7	29 5 0	1,274 6 7	661 5 0	210 0 0	160 2 7	212 15 0	1,274 6 7	28.57 pies.

AJMERE;

D. FE. MULLEN, M.D., Surgeon-Major,

Offg. Civil Surgeon and Suptd. of Vaccination, Ajmere.

The 10th June 1890.

Education, General Table I.

No. 49.—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Ajmere-Merwara at the end of the official year 1889-90.

(For Details, see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		GRAND TOTAL.	Percentage of	REMARKS.																				
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Advanced.	Elementary.																										
			Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special Schools.																													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17																					
271,068 square miles.	Towns . 4 Villages . 721 TOTAL . 725	Males . 2,48,844 Females 2,11,878 TOTAL 4,60,722	Institutions	For Males	...	1	...	11	43	1	...	56	31	67	154	Institutions to No. of towns and villages . 2276																					
																	For Females	...	4	1	...	5	...	6	11	263	399										
																												TOTAL	1	...	47	2	...	61	31	73	165
Females	...	...	...	132	4	...	136	...	263	399																								
											TOTAL	471	...	1,754	3,116	23	...	5,364	1,043	2,401	8,808	12.75															

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

THOMAS HARRIS,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 50.—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ajmere-Merwara for the official year 1889-90.
(For Details, see General Table IV.)

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. \$										TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. \$										REMARKS.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total.	Univer- sity.	Direc- tion.	Inspe- ction.	Scholar- ships.	Build- ings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Mis- cellane- ous.	Total.	Total Ex- penditure on Public Instruc- tion.				
Art Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.															
1. INSTITUTIONS	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
{ For Males	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R				
{ For Females	21,780	...	14,290	17,272	1,240	...	54,582	...	6,208	3,069	4,541	...	...	...	13,818	68,400	
TOTAL	21,780	...	14,290	17,928	1,531	...	55,529	...	6,208	3,069	4,541	...	...	...	13,818	947	
2. (a) PROPORTAGES* of Imperial Expenditure in- cluded in columns 2-17 to Total Imperial Expenditure on Public Instruction	48.09	...	8.86	15.55	3.25	...	75.75	...	...	11.82	9.50	8.93	...	...	24.25	100	
(b) PROPORTAGES* of Local Fund Expenditure in- cluded in columns 2-17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	14.78	57.25	...	...	72.03	...	...	6.29	12.02	9.66	...	...	27.97	100	
(c) PROPORTAGES* of Municipal Expenditure in- cluded in columns 2-17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	82.91	55.07	.82	...	88.80	...	...	6.05	4.68	.47	...	...	11.20	100	
(d) PROPORTAGES of Total Expenditure in columns 2-17 to Total Expenditure on Public In- struction	31.41	...	20.61	25.85	2.20	...	80.07	...	...	8.95	4.43	6.55	...	...	19.93	100	
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST† OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				
Departmental Insti- tutions	42 5 8	...	2 11 4	1 11 9	63 3 9	...	7 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Funds	...	...	1 8 4	1 14 7	3 8 6	...	1 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Cost	42 13 4	...	4 8 3	4 0 4	66 12 3	...	9 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund Schools‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Schools‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Institutions	42 5 8	...	2 6 3	2 2 7	63 3 9	...	6 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Cost	42 13 4	...	2 7 1	2 10 2	3 8 6	...	2 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The percentages required for 2(a), 2(b), 2(c) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 2-17 to Total Imperial Expenditure on Public Instruction, 2-17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction, and 2-17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.

† The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

* The percentages required for 2(c), 2(d), 2(e) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7a, 7b, 7c, respectively of General Table IV.
† The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.
‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.
§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

N. B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

THOMAS HARRIS,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.

Education, General Table IV.
No. 52.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ajmere-Merwara for the official year 1889-90.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM										REMARKS.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.					UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.					TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM										
	Maintained by the Department.					Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.					Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.					Unaided.					
	Imperial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Total.	Imperial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Imperial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.		
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																					
English	21,470	..	..	301	21,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,470	..	..	301	..	..	..
Arts Colleges.	21,470	..	..	301	21,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,470	..	..	301	..	..	..
TOTAL	21,470	..	..	301	21,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,470	..	..	301	..	..	..
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																					
For Boys	2,172	770	413	210	3,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,765	770	2,820	1,000	443	240	9
" Girls	2,172	770	413	210	3,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,765	770	2,820	1,000	443	240	9
TOTAL	2,172	770	413	210	3,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,765	770	2,820	1,000	443	240	9
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																					
For Boys	5,200	3,005	2,650	405	11,205	..	..	2,919	98	..	..	2,015	1,203	..	1,078	..	..	..	..
" Girls	5,200	3,005	2,650	405	11,205	..	..	2,919	98	..	..	2,015	1,203	..	1,078	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	5,200	3,005	2,650	405	11,205	..	..	2,919	98	..	..	2,015	1,203	..	1,078	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																					
Schools for Special Instruction.	1,240	..	81	..	1,321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,240	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools for Masters	1,240	..	81	..	1,321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,240	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools for Mistresses	1,240	..	81	..	1,321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,240	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,240	..	81	..	1,321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,240	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY.																					
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in	621	284	344	330	1,641	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	621	284	344	330	..	..	..
Primary Schools.	3,057	401	..	..	3,458	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,057	401	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings and apparatus (Special grants only)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	5,610	1,222	311	830	7,427	..	..	10	107	..	..	183	10,827	1,068	1,111	..	..	..	..
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																					
	30,301	4,003	3,569	1,015	46,242	..	..	16	2,960	86	..	3,089	2,685	..	2,820	2,678	..	5,318	13,769

I.—Fractions of a rupee are to be omitted.
 II.—If the income of any school maintained by the Department (or by a Local or Municipal Board) exceed the expenditure, the return of Government (or Local or Municipal) expenditure should be reduced accordingly, the income and expenditure of the school being thus equalised.
 III.—If the income of any school exceeds the expenditure, the excess should be shown in the column of Remarks.
 IV.—If the receipts from the sale of land, the sale of produce, the sale of the school, and other sources, or, if the receipts from those sources are insufficient, from the sub-head of Fees also. The actual receipts from the sale of land, the sale of produce, the sale of the school, and other sources, should be shown as expenditure under the sub-heads to which they belong.
 V.—In calculating the expenditure from Imperial Revenues or any other Fund, all payments or contributions from Fees or other sources credited to that Fund should be deducted. Such payments should be shown as expenditure under the sub-heads to which they belong.
 VI.—The expenditure under 'University,' 'Direction,' and 'Inspection' should be shown only in Column 6 and its sub-divisions, and not in the preceding columns.
 VII.—The expenditure on stipends held in Training Schools should be shown as part of the expenditure in those schools, not under the head of 'Scholarships.'

THOMAS HARRIS,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.

Education, General Table V.

No. 53. — *Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Ajmere-Merwara at the end of the official year 1889-90.*

No. 53.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Ameri- cans to the										REMARKS.									
CLASS OF SCHOOLS.										TOTAL.									
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—										UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.									
Departmental										Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed the Upper Primary Stage.									
Local Fund										Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.									
Municipal										Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.									
Aided										Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.									
Unaided										Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.									
TOTAL										TOTAL									
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—										UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.									
Departmental										Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed the Upper Primary Stage.									
Local Fund										Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.									
Municipal										Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.									
Aided										Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.									
Unaided										Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.									
TOTAL										TOTAL									
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS										TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS									
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS										TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS									
TOTAL GRAND TOTAL										TOTAL GRAND TOTAL									

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number reported in the table of the number of girls in the district, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater. Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater. This district has been omitted.

THOMAS HARRIS,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwada.

Education, General Table VI.
No. 54.—Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Ajmere-Merwara during the official year 1889-90.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.				NUMBER PASSED.						RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.					
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Teachers.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Teachers.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	10f
1. { First Arts Previous Examination	1	..	..	1	7	..	..	2	9	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION—																				
Matriculation . { Boys Girls	1	1	1	3	17	6	7	..	30	8	3	..	..	11	..	..	8	..	3	..
Public Service Certificate Examination . { English Vernacular . . . . .	..	..	..	..	48	17	..	2	67	17	8	..	1	26	..	..	24	..	..	..
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—																				
1. Training School { Upper Examination for Masters. { Lower . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Training School { Upper Examination for Mistresses. { Lower . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Vernacular Medical Examination .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Any other special examination, such as the Intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University, may be added to this list.
N. B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

THOMAS HARRIS,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.

Education, General Table VII.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.										IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.				IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY				Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													</

I.—The sum of the expenditure in Columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in Column 3 of General Table IV.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

THOMAS HARRIS,

